

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

"A SAFER KANSAS THROUGH EFFECTIVE CORRECTIONAL SERVICES"

OFFENDER PROGRAMS EVALUATION



VOLUME VI

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Secretary of Corrections

December 2004

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DECEMBER 2004

SECRETARY OF CORRECTIONS

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DEPUTY SECRETARY OF PROGRAMS, RESEARCH &
SUPPORT SERVICES

ROGER HADEN

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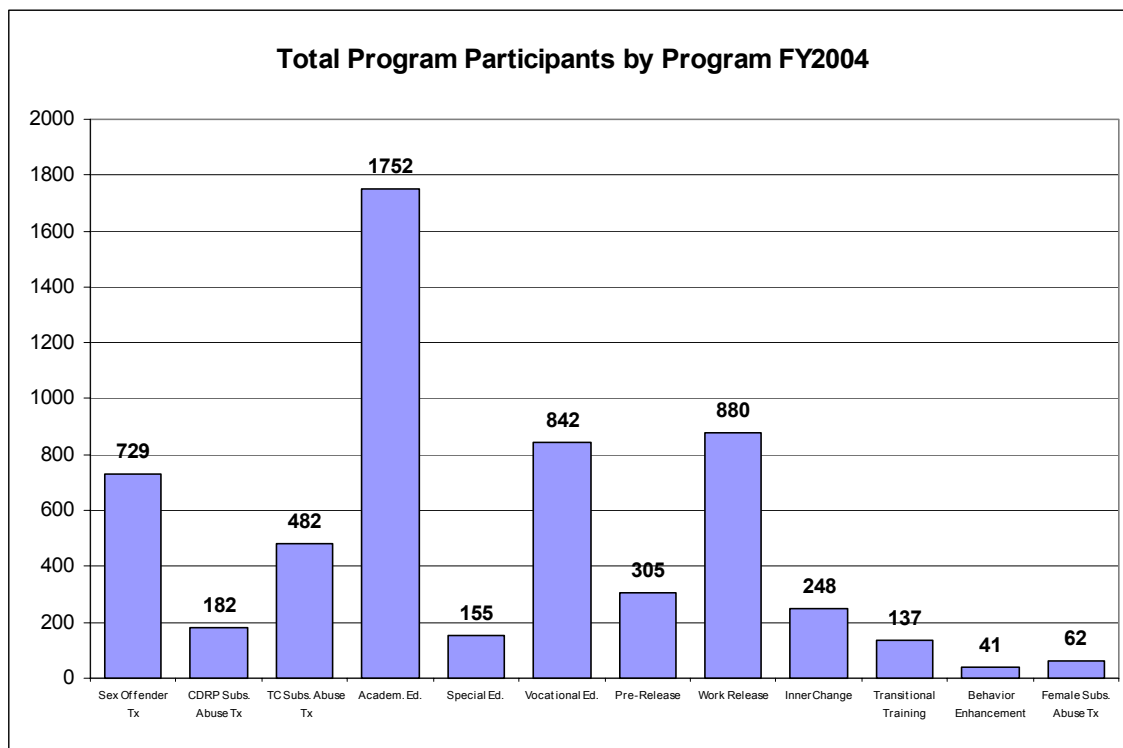
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PROGRAM ACTIVITY & EFFICIENCY MEASUREMENTS: OVERVIEW OF FY 2004

The programs described in this report have different curricula, different program durations, different objectives, different offender target groups, and different contractors. This set of differences makes program-to-program comparisons not “apples-to-apples.” Nonetheless, below we present a summary of some of the FY 2004 program results. Please keep in mind that these comparisons are not direct and that final interpretation and meaning must occur within the context of each individual program. Detailed data for each program is reported in subsequent sections of this report.

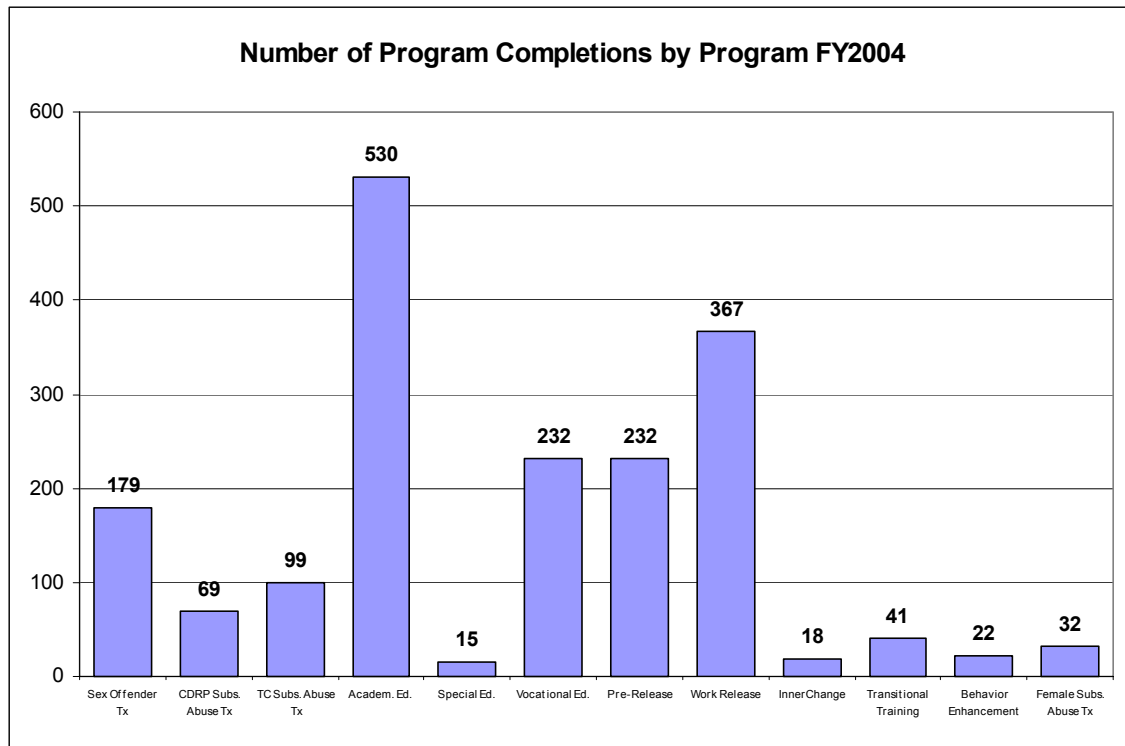
Total Program Participants

The total number of program participants ranges from a low of 41 (Behavior Enhancement) to a high of 1,752 (Academic Education) for fiscal year 2004. The Work Release program had the second highest total number of participants at 880 and the Vocational Education programs had the third highest total participant number with 842.



Number of Program Completions

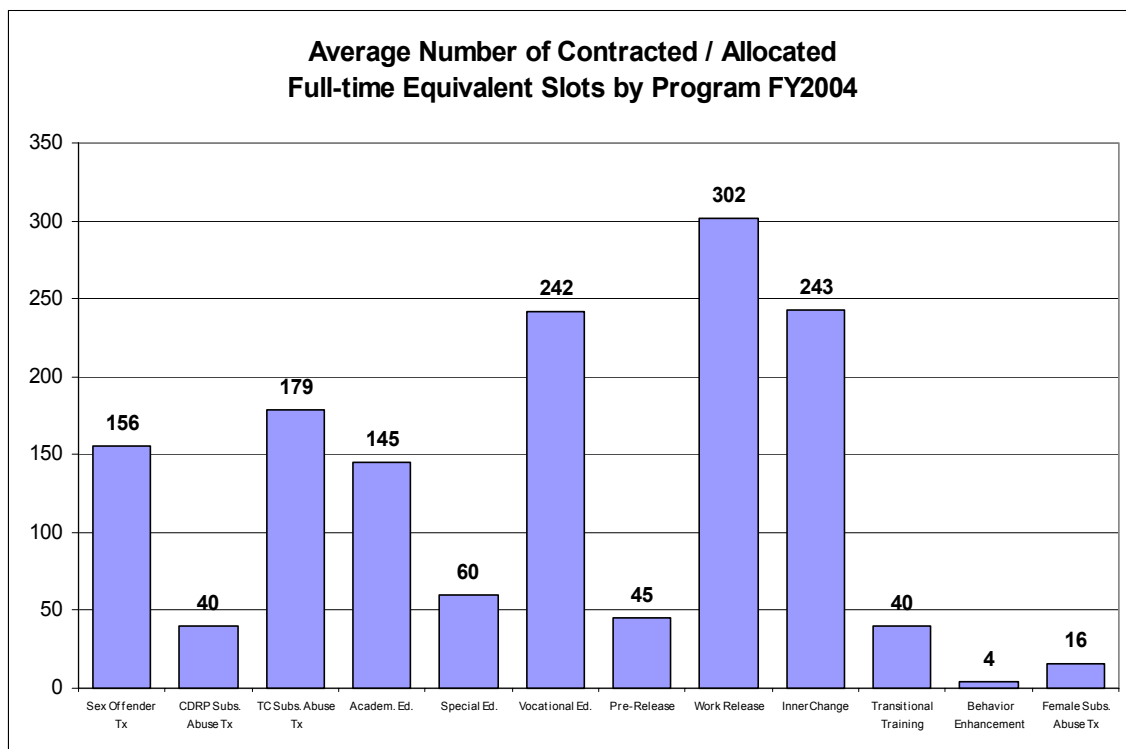
The total number of program completions (unduplicated) during FY 2004 ranged from a high of 530 (Academic Education program) to a low of 15 (Special Education program). The Work Release program achieved the second highest number of program completions at 367 and the Vocational Education and Pre-Release programs ranked third (tie) with a total of 232 program completions.



Number of Slots

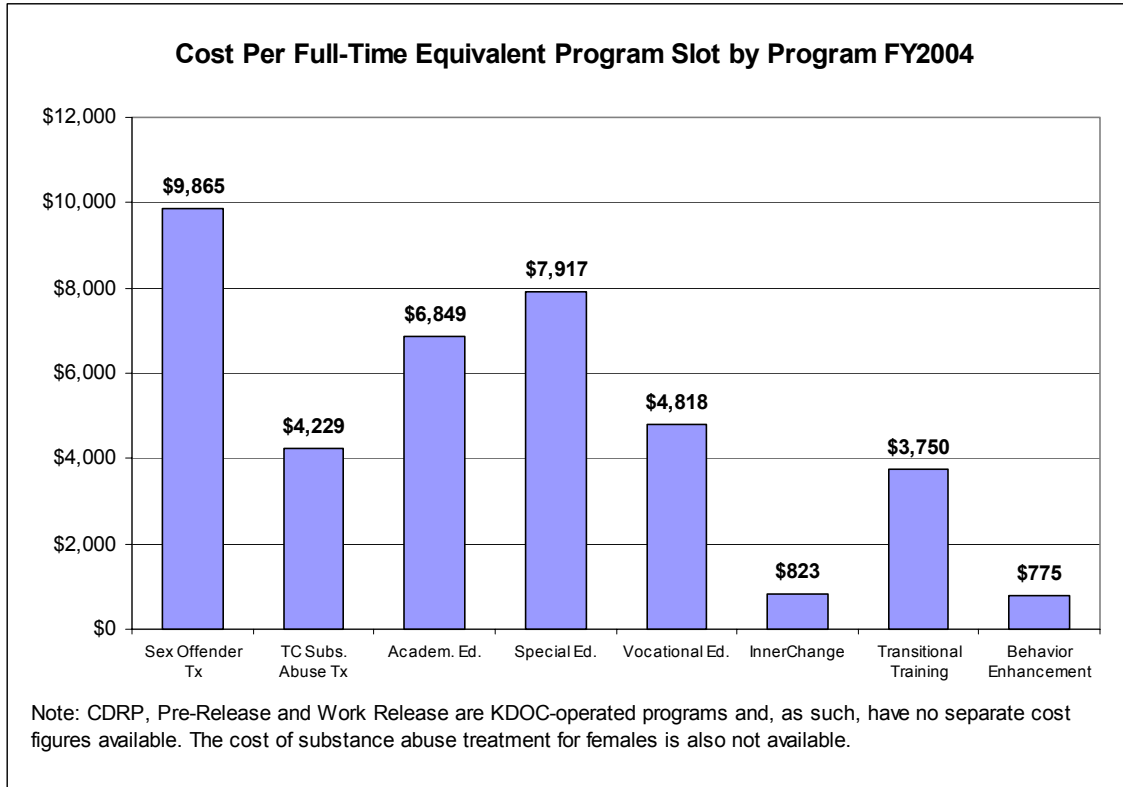
The programs considered in this report also vary in the number of slots contracted or allocated to each program. This figure contributes heavily to the number of total participants that, in turn, influences the number of potential program completers.

For FY 2004, the largest number of slots (average full-time equivalents) was for the Work Release program at 302. The next highest number of slots was for the InnerChange™ program at 243. The Vocational Education program (all types of vocational education combined) had the third-highest number of slots at 242. The smallest programs in terms of contracted slots were the Behavior Enhancement program (4 slots) and the Substance Abuse Treatment program for females (16 slots).



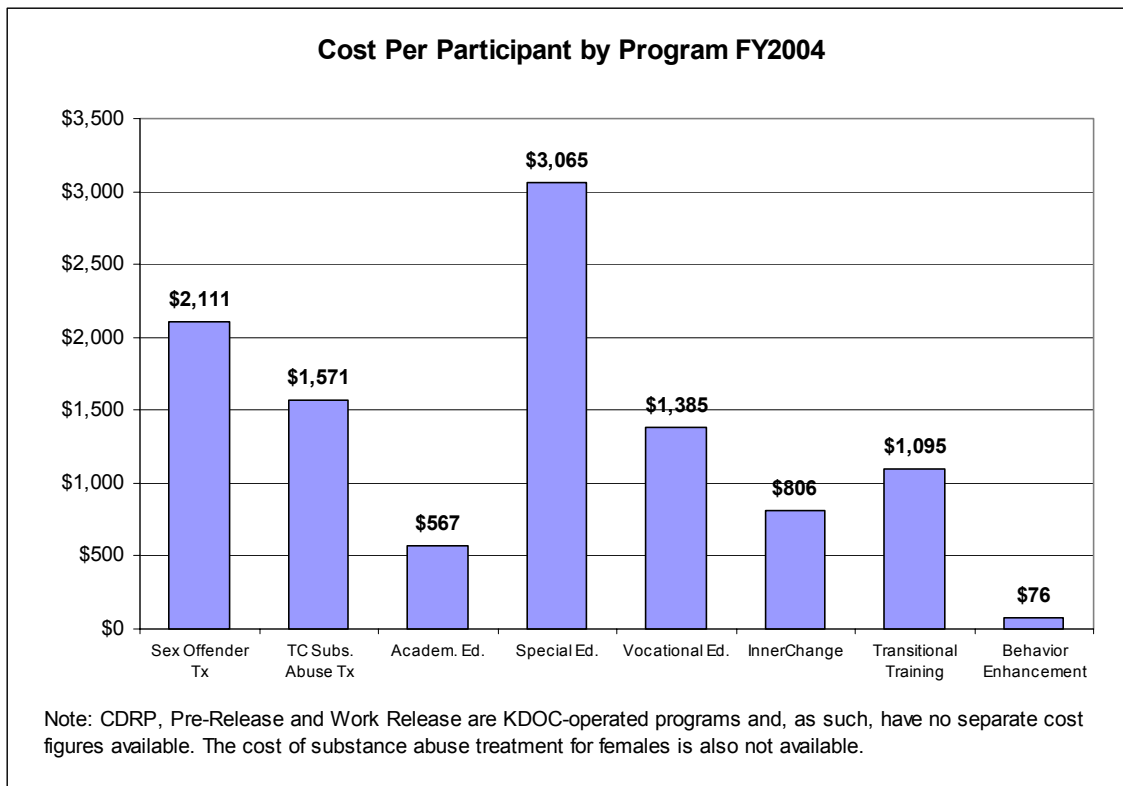
Cost per Program Slot

For the contractually operated programs, the FY 2004 actual expenditures can be divided by the number of program slots to obtain a cost per slot for the program. To ensure comparable figures, all slots are stated in terms of full-time equivalents. Actual program expenditures are not maintained for the KDOC-operated programs in a fashion that is separable from other KDOC functions (e.g., security, classification, etc.) associated with the program. Therefore, no cost per program slot is available for the KDOC-operated Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP) substance abuse treatment, Pre-Release, or Work Release programs. Of the contracted programs considered in this report, Behavior Enhancement demonstrates the lowest cost per program slot at \$775 followed by InnerChange at \$823 and the Transitional Training at \$3,750. The highest cost per slot was in the Sex Offender Treatment Program (\$9,865) followed by Special Education (\$7,917) and Academic Education (\$6,849).



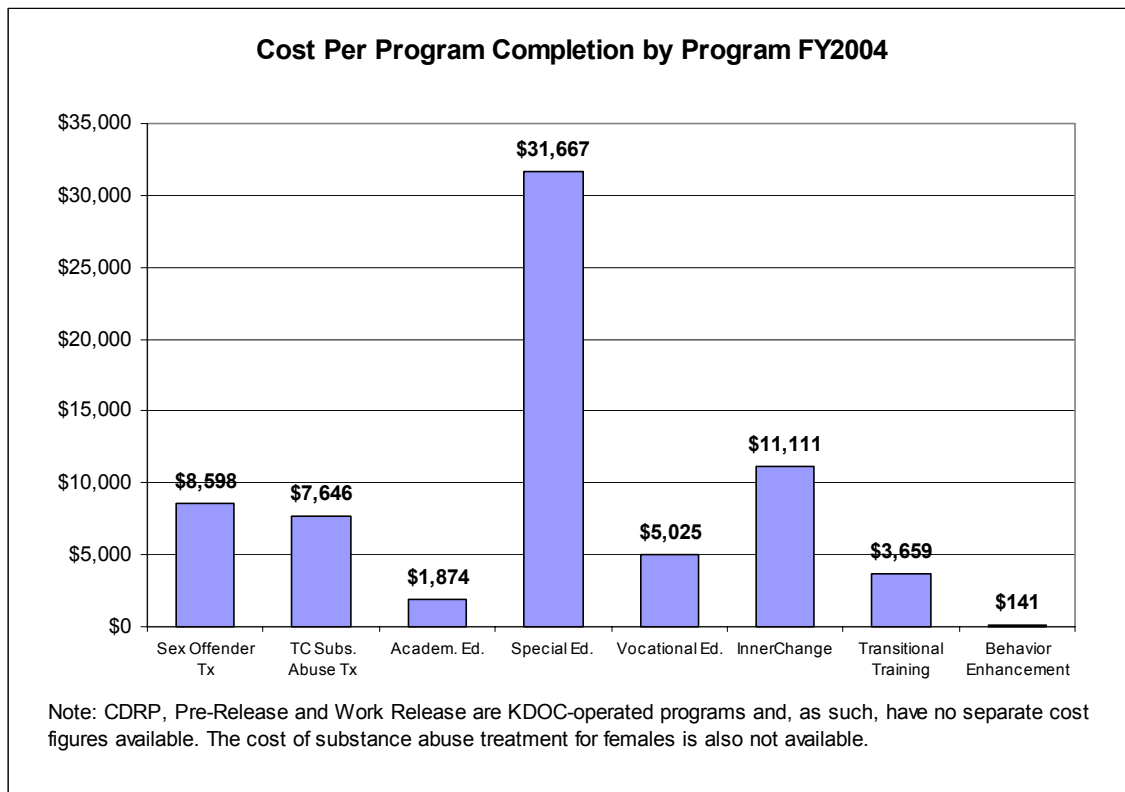
Cost per Participant

Using the same actual expenditure figures, the cost per participant can also be calculated for each of the contracted programs. Cost per participant was highest for the Special Education program (\$3,065) followed by the Sex Offender Treatment Program (\$2,111) and Therapeutic Communities (\$1,571). The lowest cost per participant was realized by the Behavior Enhancement program (\$76), followed by the Academic Education (\$567) and InnerChange programs (\$806).



Cost per Program Completion

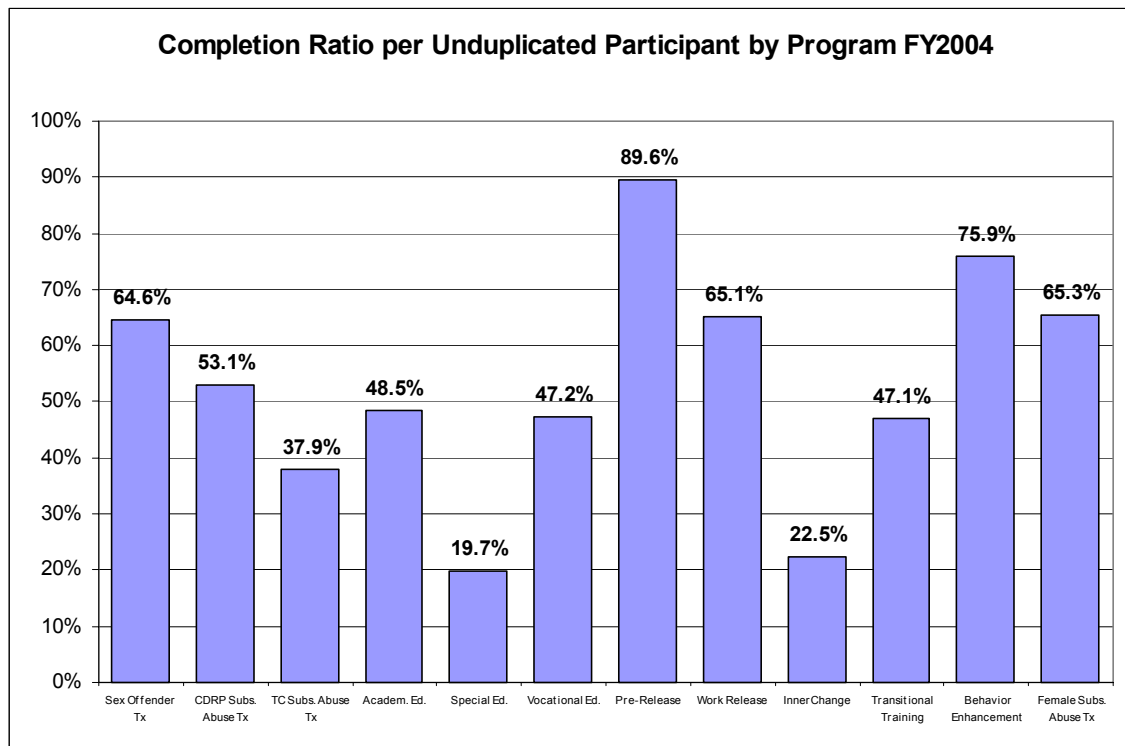
Although cost per participant gives a sense of how much it costs to have an offender enrolled in these programs, how much it costs for a program completion is also of interest. Once again, the Special Education program realized the highest cost per completion of the programs considered in this report (\$31,667). This was followed by InnerChange (\$11,111) and the Sex Offender Treatment Program (\$8,598). The lowest cost per program completion was the Behavior Enhancement program (\$141), followed by the Academic Education program (\$1,874) and Transitional Training program (\$3,659). Note that important factors in this program cost calculation include the number of slots, the completion ratio, and the length of the treatment program.



Completion Ratio

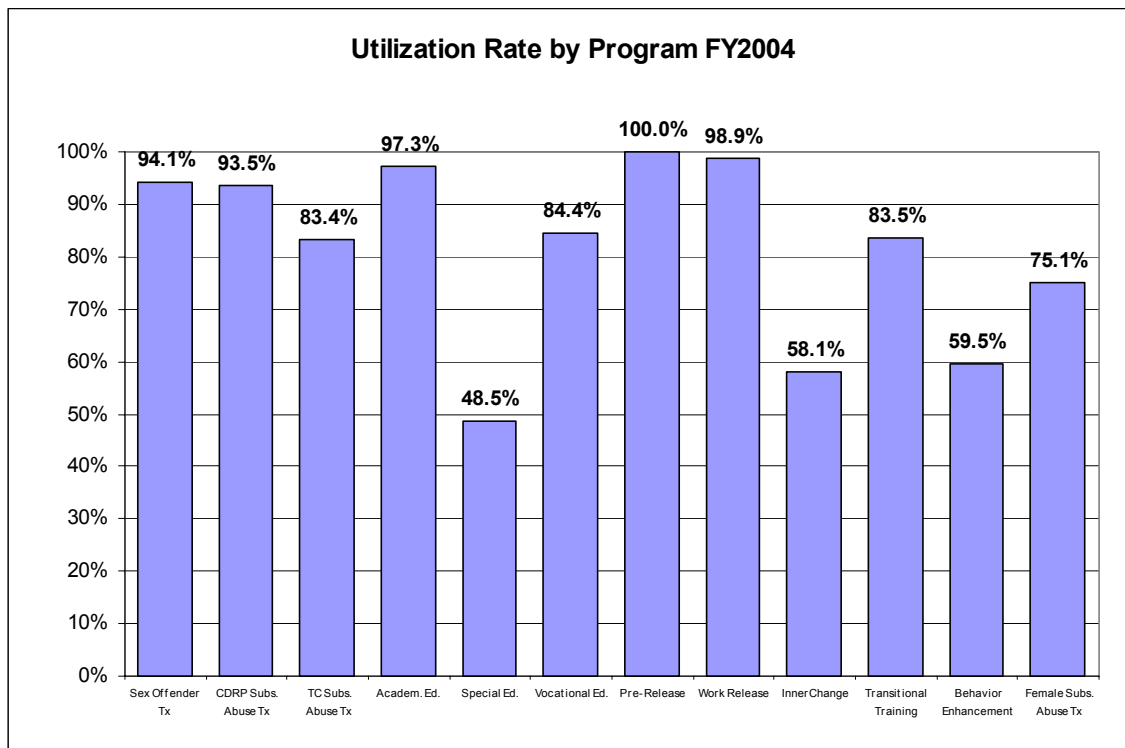
The Completion Ratio is a calculation that compares the number of offenders completing a specific program within a fiscal year to the number who enrolled and had the opportunity to complete the program. The completion ratio is another measure of program efficiency.

In FY 2004, the highest completion ratios were achieved by the Pre-Release program (89.6%), followed by the Behavior Enhancement program (75.9%), the Substance Abuse Treatment Program for females (65.3%) and the Work Release program (65.1%). The lowest completion ratios were experienced by Special Education (19.7%), InnerChange (22.5%) and Therapeutic Community substance abuse treatment programs (37.9%).



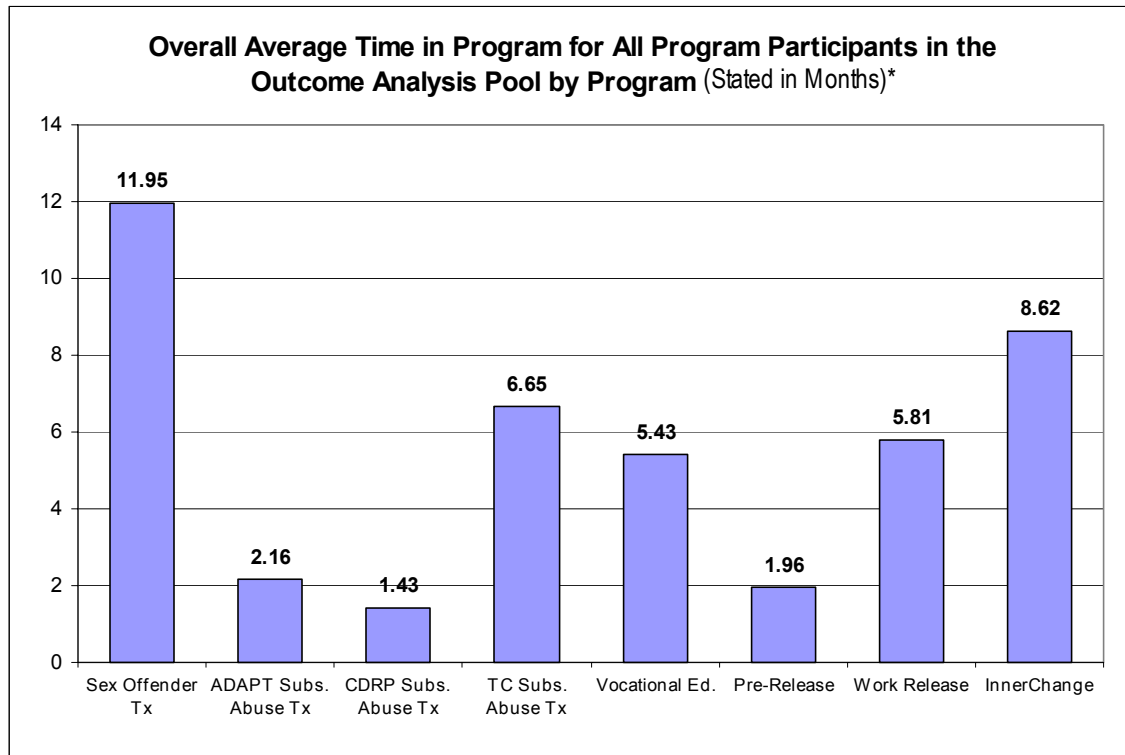
Program Capacity Utilization Rates

Another measure of program efficiency considers the average use of the number of available slots over the fiscal year. When considering this program utilization rate, the Pre-Release Reintegration program had the most efficient use of program slots at 100%, followed closely by the Work Release program at 98.9% and the Academic Education program at 97.3%. The Sex Offender Treatment Program and CDRP substance abuse treatment program also experienced the relatively higher rate of utilization at 94.1% and 93.5%. The Sex Offender Treatment Program and CDRP substance abuse treatment program also experienced the relatively higher rate of utilization at 94.1% and 93.5%. The Sex Offender Treatment Program and CDRP substance abuse treatment program also experienced the relatively higher rate of utilization at 94.1% and 93.5%.



Average Time in Program*

The length of time offenders spend in the various programs is an important consideration and influences many of the variables presented previously, such as the number of participants and associated cost figures. The following chart shows that the Sex Offender Treatment Program experienced the longest overall average time in program at nearly one year (11.95 months). Offenders remained enrolled in the InnerChange program for an average of 8.62 months, and offenders in the Therapeutic Community substance abuse treatment program remained enrolled for an average of 6.65 months. Shortest average program time was realized by the CDRP substance abuse treatment program (1.43 months or approximately 43 days), followed by Pre-Release program (1.96 months or about 59 days), and the Alcohol and Drug Addiction Primary Treatment (ADAPT) program (2.16 months or approximately 65 days).

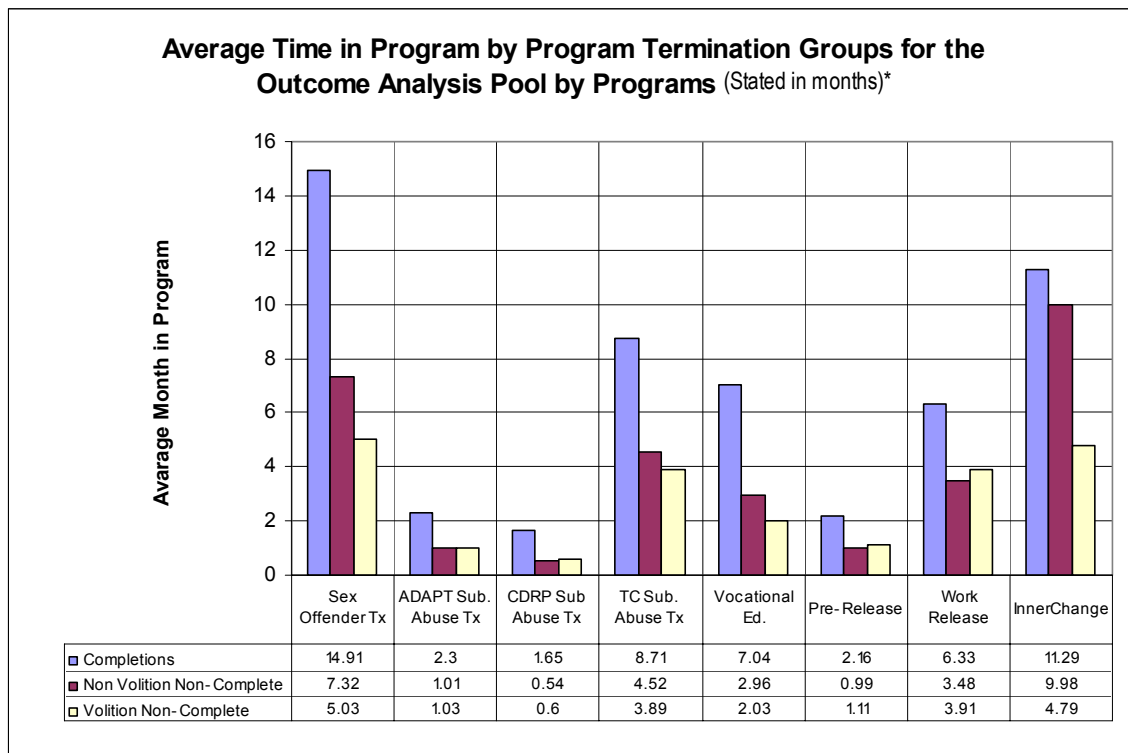


* Information is based on the offenders in the Outcome Analysis Pool described elsewhere in this report. (See *Section II: Analytical Procedures* for a complete description of the derivation of this pool.)

Average Time in Program by Program Termination Type*

It is also important to consider average time in program by the type of termination from the program. This allows an assessment of how long, on average, a program takes to yield a completion versus how long it takes for an offender to “wash out” of a program, either non-volitionally or volitionally. The Sex Offender Treatment Program had the longest offender retention prior to program completion (14.91 months). The InnerChange program had, on average, an 11.29 month retention prior to program completion and the Therapeutic Community substance abuse treatment program experienced an average of 8.71 months to program completion.

For each of the programs considered herein, the average time to completion is substantially greater than the average time to terminate the program non-volitionally. And, all programs also show a longer average time to program completion than to volitional non-completion.



* Information is based on the offenders in the Outcome Analysis Pool described elsewhere in this report. (See *Section II: Analytical Procedures* for a complete description of the derivation of this pool.)

PROGRAM OUTCOME MEASUREMENTS: OVERVIEW

Recidivism

For most of the correctional interventions considered in this report, one of the program goals includes a reduction in recidivism, i.e., the number of returns to prison. There is no universally accepted definition of recidivism and it varies in three main areas: definition of “recidivating act”, “recidivism pool” and “length of follow-up period”. Please take caution in comparing outcome results in this report to those generated by other jurisdictions.

The recidivism analysis pool consists of “new commitments” (including probation violators with or without new sentences) who were admitted and released during the period FY 1992 – FY 2004. For this evaluation some refinements to the outcome pool were imposed. In order to increase the homogeneity of the group on which recidivism information is reported and to ensure that all offenders in this recidivism analysis pool have “similar” opportunities for “success” or “failure,” the initial outcome pool was refined by excluding certain sub-groups (primarily “short termers” – offenders who served less than four months, which is usually insufficient time for program completion).

The basic outcome measure is return to a Kansas Department of Corrections facility with or without a new sentence during the period of post-incarceration supervision or as a return via new court commitment following discharge from the initial sentence. Each offender is tracked individually for follow-up periods of one year, two years and three years.

For most programs covered in this report, outcome is considered across the period FY 1992 through FY 2004. Exceptions to this include the Work Release program where outcomes are tracked from FY 1995 through FY 2004, InnerChange program where outcomes are tracked from FY 2000 through FY 2004 and the Therapeutic Communities for which the outcome tracking period varies.

Further, given the fact that we do not employ experimental design (for discussion, see *Section IV: Study Limitations*), the difference in recidivism rates among groups does not necessarily imply a causal relationship with program experience. At best, we can only say that these events co-occur. To move toward a causal relationship would require employment of experimental or quasi-experimental research design(s).

Also, in the following data presentation, treatment programs are treated as if they have remained static in modality and curriculum over the time period considered. In experience, however, this is not the case. The programs have undergone numerous changes over the course of the time frame considered.

Despite these cautions, the table below is offered as a summary of the outcome information for each program and compares the one-year, two-year and three-year overall

return rates of offenders identified as needing the program, but not receiving that particular program with those who completed that program/service.

Program Outcome Summary
Return Rate by Program, Follow-up Period and Level of Program Exposure
FY 1992 - FY 2004

Program		1-year follow-up		2-year follow-up		3-year follow-up	
		Need but No Program	Program Completions	Need but No Program	Program Completions	Need but No Program	Program Completions
Sex Offender Program	% Returned # Returned	41.2% 334	20.4% 173	50.3% 370	32.7% 243	59.4% 403	39.5% 268
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: ADAPT	% Returned # Returned	30.7% 819	27.1% 1098	36.6% 931	34.0% 1307	41.4% 1012	39.8% 1420
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: CDRP	% Returned # Returned	30.7% 819	20.4% 353	36.6% 931	27.2% 455	41.4% 1012	31.5% 510
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: TC	% Returned # Returned	30.7% 819	23.8% 57	36.6% 931	29.9% 66	41.4% 1012	38.0% 73
Vocational Education Program	% Returned # Returned	28.6% 1751	23.9% 337	34.6% 2085	32.2% 411	38.7% 2283	40.2% 454
Pre-Release Program	% Returned # Returned	30.4% 77	28.4% 147	39.5% 88	38.3% 179	47.5% 96	45.2% 191
Work Release Program*	% Returned # Returned	26.9% 3588	20.7% 266	32.8% 4146	28.6% 323	37.7% 4497	35.7% 353

*The Work Release program is now treated as a "service-based" program. Ideally, all offenders would participate in the program if it were feasible (if enough program slots were available). Therefore, the presumption is that essentially all offenders "need" work release experience before release. So the "Need but No Program" actually means "No Program Exposure".

SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

VISION: A Safer Kansas Through Effective Correctional Services.

MISSION: The Department of Corrections as part of the criminal justice system contributes to the public safety by exercising reasonable, safe, secure, and humane control of offenders while actively encouraging and assisting them to become law-abiding citizens.

Consistent with both its vision and mission statements, the Kansas Department of Corrections has a role in promoting the pro-socialization of offenders committed to its custody. In fulfilling this role, the Department makes available a variety of education, treatment, and work programs in response to particular behavioral needs identified in the offender population. As an overall goal, the Department expects these programs to help offenders acquire or improve appropriate skills, attitudes, and behaviors which will promote pro-social choices, reduce criminal behavior, and facilitate successful community re-integration after release.

In January 1996, the Department submitted a plan to the Kansas Legislature outlining the implementation strategy for a comprehensive program evaluation process to provide data and analysis related to continuous program improvement. As part of this strategy, the Department identified a program evaluation work team consisting of selected representatives from various divisions of the Department. This work team (now called "Offender Programs Steering Committee") has permanent status and, although membership changes, each member brings a particular focus or expertise to the group. Questions or concerns may be directed to any of the following current members for consideration by the work team:

Patricia Berry	Programs
Kristi Bilyew-Drewel	Programs
Cathy Clayton	Information Technology
Xiujuan (Wendy) Feng	Research Unit
Sarah Fertig	Programs
Terry Fingerhut	Programs
Colene Fischli	Parole Board
Rick Fischli	Programs
Sheryl Fowler	Programs
Sandi Fry	Programs
Gloria Geither	Programs
Kathleen Graves	Community Corrections
Roger Haden	Programs, Research & Support Service
Melissa Mounts	Information Technology
Charles Nunley	Programs

Margie Phelps
Chris Rieger
Dave Riffin
Melanie Scott
Ken Shirley

Release and Reentry
Parole Services
Facilities Management
Programs
Research Unit

GOALS OF THE PROGRAM EVALUATION PROJECT

The program evaluation work team identified the following as the primary goals of the evaluation project:

- Improve the process for managing program-related data by:
 - eliminating conflicting information resulting from maintenance of several separate databases;
 - reducing the steps between the point of data origination and entry into the automated record; and
 - establishing a data review process for continuous improvement to ensure accuracy and completeness of program data.
- Implement a process for systematic data reporting, review and evaluation of programs.
- Ensure consistency of program goals with the Department's mission.
- Ensure consistency of program objectives with program goals.
- Ensure consistency of measurement indicators with program objectives.
- Provide data related to program output (process) measures and to program outcome measures that can guide future analyses and decisions regarding program policy, program improvement, and resource allocation.
- Increase usage of computer-generated reports for effective management of programs.

EVALUATION REPORT DESIGN AND FORMAT

This evaluation report initially proceeded from a set of evaluation questions. These questions, initially discussed in detail in Volume I - January 1997, continue to guide the inquiry, data organization, and reporting format. The output (process) data in this report provides a statistical review of offender program participation for a five-year period from FY 2000 through FY 2004. Outcome (recidivism) data begins with FY 1992 and covers up to a thirteen-year period (through the end of FY 2004). Information is provided for each of the following programs:

- Sex Offender Treatment
 - Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP)
 - Substance Abuse Treatment Component of SOTP
- Substance Abuse Treatment
 - Alcohol and Drug Addiction Primary Treatment (ADAPT)
 - Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP)
 - Substance Abuse Treatment for Females (process data only)
 - Therapeutic Community (TC) (recidivism data covers FY 1997 – FY 2004 only)
- Academic Education (process data only)
- Special Education (process data only)
- Vocational Education
- Transitional Training Program (process data only)
- Behavior Enhancement Program (process data only)
- Pre-Release Reintegration Program
- Work Release Program (recidivism data covers FY 1995 - FY 2004 only)
- InnerChangeTM Program
 - InnerChange Program (recidivism data covers FY 2000 - FY 2004 only)
 - Substance Abuse Treatment Component of InnerChange Program

EVALUATION QUESTIONS

Evaluation Question 1

What is the rationale for the program and its operational history during the evaluation period?

This report considers each program strategy from a generic perspective. That is, it considers data related to substance abuse treatment, for example, as a single category over the evaluation period. Such an approach may imply that the program intervention represents a static, undifferentiated, and uniform entity. In actuality, this is not the case. The purpose of the information generated by this question is to provide a descriptive context within which to view the data. That context is dynamic and multiform rather than static and uniform. Over the period of time examined in this report, each program or program area has been subject to variability arising from many factors, including the following: multiple contractors, variations among delivery sites and populations, different curricular methods and materials, redefinition of goals and objectives in response to new information, new or modified management initiatives, legislative initiatives, budget issues, etc. While it is the intent of this report to view the programs generically and objectively, it is important to bear in mind this context of variability.

Evaluation Question 2

What is the current operational description of the program including purpose, goals, and objectives?

One goal of the evaluative process is to maintain the alignment of each program with the Department's mission. One of the questions we seek to answer is whether the program area provides a cost-effective approach to a *correctional* intervention strategy. In other words, does the program address a treatment issue exhibited by the offender population that relates directly or indirectly to the correctional goals of contributing to efficient offender management, promoting pro-social behavior, and inhibiting further criminal behavior. This descriptive information includes current statements of program goals and objectives and descriptions of program delivery, including entry and completion criteria.

Evaluation Question 3

What is the output quantification, i.e., what is the statistical description of program usage?

Program process data reviewed includes number of offenders enrolled, number of program completions, utilization rates, and cost data related to unit cost, cost per participant, and per completion. The report presents this information system-wide by

program area for each of preceding five fiscal years (FY 2000 – FY 2004).

Evaluation Question 4

What is the outcome quantification, i.e., what effect may be related to the program?

The Department has identified several outcome measures: recidivism (return to KDOC prison resulting from new criminal convictions or from revocations of post-incarceration supervision status for violations of release conditions), post-incarceration employment data (including type and length of employment, wages earned, etc.), and compliance with post-incarceration supervision conditions (including payment of restitution, court costs and supervision fees, and participation in required treatment or counseling programs). This report focuses on the outcome data associated with facility-based programs and with the recidivism outcome variable (see *Section II - Analytic Procedures*). Information on the other outcome measures should become available for inclusion in future evaluations.

Evaluation Question 5

What additional evaluation questions do the initial data create which will guide future analysis in the on-going evaluation process?

The report provides a descriptive and data-driven look at the various program strategies for the evaluation period. However, it does not present this information as exhaustive or definitive. As noted above, data limitations restrict this report to facility programs and to one long-term outcome variable (recidivism). However, a significant outcome of the evaluation process is the provision of data, which in turn, becomes a guide to further research analysis and evaluation. This discussion includes some future directions and goals for the evaluation team, which has been suggested by the work to date (see *Future Program Evaluation Issues* section of this report). Currently, we face constraints on our capability to evaluate due to some of the limitations inherent in the structure of our Offender Management Information System and in the resources available to investigate and interpret the data.

REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report has been organized into the following sections.

Section I - Introduction provides a brief overview of the program evaluation process including the primary goals identified by the program evaluation work team and the steps taken to meet these.

Section II - Analytic Procedures provides an overview of the data analysis procedures including definitions of both output and outcome measurement indicators. The recidivism examination pool is described and methodology used to derive the pool is explained. Finally, the basic descriptive statistics on the recidivism analysis pool are provided.

Section III - Specific Program Data provides specific program information organized in a manner consistent with the evaluation questions noted above. While Volume I (January 1997) contains more detailed discussions of the rationale, history, and operation for each program strategy, this volume presents:

- A statement of program rationale and significant changes during FY 2002, FY 2003 and FY 2004,
- Output (process) data for the evaluation period, and
- Outcome (recidivism) data for the evaluation period.

Section IV - Study Limitations discusses some of the limitations of the data, methods, and use of the report.

Section V - Future Program Evaluation Issues provides some discussion of future research directions and evaluation questions. While the data provides a view of program experience and outcome, this relationship is suggestive only and does not prove a causal relationship between program participation and post-incarceration outcome (recidivism).

SECTION II: ANALYTIC PROCEDURES

DATA RELIABILITY

Much of the data for this evaluation report is collected and entered into the Department's central database (OMIS—Offender Management Information System) by staff at the Reception and Diagnostic Unit, other KDOC facility staff, and vendors who provide contracted program services. Given the disperse nature of the data collection process, data accuracy and reliability remain ongoing targets for continuous improvement.

The evaluation team, deputy wardens, program contract audit team members, Community Corrections audit team members, and program contractors are required to audit the data on a routine basis. Program service providers or appropriate KDOC staff correct errors that are identified through these processes. As noted in the introduction, the measurement areas included in this evaluation report fall into two categories: (1) output (process) measures, and (2) outcome (recidivism) measures.

OUTPUT (PROCESS) MEASURES

Output measures or process variables for the programs under evaluation include enrollment and termination activity and utilization rates. These measures capture information related to the efficiency of program usage.

Activity Measures

Activity measures quantify the number and type of program entries and exits. They assess a dimension of efficiency by comparing the number of program entries with the number and type of program exits. This report operationalizes activity measurement in two ways: total activity and unduplicated activity. The total activity measures the frequencies (counts) of entries to and exits from a program within a given time frame. Unduplicated activity considers, for a single individual, the entries to and exits from a program in a fiscal year—i.e., the number of times a given individual moves into or out of a classroom during some time period. In this measure, each person counts only once. This distinction between (total) activity and unduplicated activity is required to measure the impact of activity on programs with open enrollment schedules.

Activity measures also reflect the types of program exits (terminations) within the examined time frame. The data collection procedures in place currently track eleven types of program termination—one “successful” termination and ten other termination types. To summarize reporting and interpretation, the evaluation team grouped

terminations into three categories: (1) program completers, (2) non-volitional non-completers, and (3) volitional non-completers.

“*Completers*” are those offenders successfully completing programmatic requirements. “*Non-volitional non-completers*” include offenders who do not complete the program, but are terminated through no fault of their own. Examples of specific reasons for non-volitional non-completion include transfer to another facility, job reassignment, and release from facility. “*Volitional non-completers*” include offenders who do not complete the program, but are terminated due to factors under their own control. For example, volitional non-completers include those terminating program enrollment due to personal misconduct and those refusing to comply with a recommended program.

Utilization Measurement

In order to tap a dimension of operating efficiency, utilization rates are calculated for each program. Utilization rate is operationally defined as the ratio of the number of FTE (full-time equivalent) slots filled on any given day to the annual weighted average FTE slots contracted (or allocated for KDOC-operated programs). While this measure is calculated on a daily basis, fiscal year averages are reported. Slots can be likened to the number of seats in a classroom. In programs where an external (non-Department) contractor provides the program intervention service, the number of slots is determined contractually.

This report presents utilization rates over the last five fiscal years for each of the programs under evaluation. During this five-year time span, changes have occurred in the number of slots, in treatment modalities, and in many contract providers as well. Furthermore, the level of data collection and reporting reliabilities has improved significantly during the most recent years. Please keep these points in mind when reviewing the utilization rates.

OUTCOME MEASURES

As opposed to output or process measures that assess efficiency, outcome measures are designed to assess program effectiveness. The primary outcome measure of this program evaluation is recidivism—the rate of return to a KDOC facility.

In the context of correctional program interventions, several additional indicators, many of which are community-based, may measure effectiveness. The Department of Corrections maintains an offender management database for Community and Field Services. This database is named TOADS -- Total Offender Activity Documentation System -- to reflect its inherent structure and design intention to capture information related to an offender's activity during his/her term of community corrections and of post-incarceration supervision.

Due to the relative incompleteness of the data in TOADS, the evaluation team decided to defer any formal evaluation of the community-based programs until the next scheduled program evaluation. Presently, great effort is being placed on training community supervision officers in data collection procedures, as well as in monitoring and assessing the reliability and validity of the resulting data. Investing in the development of the TOADS database and in the assessment of the data will allow us to include additional outcome measures in future evaluations. Development, enhancement, and monitoring of the TOADS application continue.

Recidivism

Recidivism has varied conceptual definitions. The criminal justice community, as a whole, has not adopted a universally accepted definition of recidivism. For example, the definition of an instance of recidivism can vary from any reported contact with law enforcement agencies, to arrest, to conviction, to return to prison with a new sentence for the same type of crime as that for which originally convicted, to return to prison for any reason (including technical violation of the release conditions that were imposed). Because the great variation in the definition of recidivism, please take caution in comparing results contained within this report to recidivism results reported by other entities.

This report defines “recidivism” as a return to a Kansas Department of Corrections facility either with or without a new sentence during the specified periods of post-incarceration. However, the categories of return used in the presentation of the recidivism data allow the reader to consider the overall return rate or only the returns that involve new sentences or only the returns without new sentences. Information regarding the number of offenders who return to prison in other jurisdictions, particularly after completing the required period of supervision in Kansas, is usually not available.

The recidivism analysis in this report is different from the one used in previous volumes. The recidivism analysis pool of offenders was refined to increase the homogeneity of the pool and to ensure that all offenders in the pool have “similar” opportunities for “success” or “failure” during the post-incarceration period — that all offenders are subject to the same “rules” regarding the options for being returned to prison.

Length of the Follow-up Period

Also for the purpose of ensuring similar opportunities for post-incarceration success or failure, the follow-up period reported has been changed from a “variable length” of follow-up period (which addressed only whether the offender returned or not at any point during the offender’s whole time on post-incarceration status) to constant or standardized periods of post-incarceration follow-up (i.e., one year, two-year and three years).

In order for all offenders to be afforded the same length of time to “succeed” or “fail” while on post-incarceration status, procedures were used that are similar to the current post-incarceration tracking process used with the general offender population (as reported in Table 9 of the KDOC Statistical Profile Report). The process is one of tracking each offender individually to determine whether or not the offender returned to a KDOC prison during the specified periods of follow-up that are the same for all offenders. The offender is tracked until one of the types of returns [returned with new sentence, returned with new sentence after discharge from post-incarceration supervision, or returned with no new sentence (condition violator)] occurs, or until the end of the specified follow-up period(s) in cases where the offender does not return.

Once the offender has returned, the type of return is recorded and the offender remains in that outcome category for the duration of any subsequent follow-up period(s). For example, if an offender returns as a condition violator (having violated one or more conditions of release, such as testing positive for drug use) during “year two” of the post-release follow-up, the offender will be categorized as “not returning” for “year one” of the follow-up, but will be categorized as a condition violator return for “year two” and all subsequent years of the follow-up.

Outcome Status Groups

The Outcome Status Groups (categories) listed below are used to describe each offender’s behavior during the specified periods of follow-up. Each offender is counted in only one category for a specified follow-up period.

1. Not Returned to a KDOC Facility
2. Returned as a Condition Violator (Without New Sentence)
3. Returned as a Condition Violator (But Actually Has a New Sentence)
4. Returned as a Violator With a New Sentence
5. Returned (With a New Sentence) After Supervision
6. Active Warrant Issued (End of period)
7. Insufficient Time to Complete Follow-up Period

To explain category 3 above: In practice, some recidivating offenders who are readmitted officially with no new sentence (i.e., as condition violators), may in fact have pending criminal charges which result in convictions for new felony offenses. However, the documentation for the new conviction(s) does not arrive until some time after the offender has been re-admitted to prison. In this report, these offenders are reported separately in category 3 “Returned as a Condition Violator (But Actually Has a New Sentence).”

The category “Returned (With a New Sentence) After Supervision” is used to identify those individuals who complete the terms of their post-incarceration supervision, but subsequently return to a KDOC facility with a new felony conviction during the

specified follow-up period. Categories 3, 4, and 5 combined would reflect the total returning with new sentences.

The category “Active Warrant Issued (End of period)” is used to group offenders who have not yet been returned to prison, but who are not in good standing. Examples of occurrences of this type include those offenders who have absconded and for whom active warrants were issued. These cases are counted in the overall rate of return.

Some offenders may not have had enough post-incarceration time to have completed the one-year, the two-year, or the three-year follow-up period. Such cases are counted in the category “Insufficient Time to Complete Follow-up Period,” but are not included in the denominator that is used to calculate the return rate. This process ensures that all recidivism information that is reported is based on the same length of follow-up period.

Description of the Initial Outcome Pool

The following section provides a description of the Initial Outcome Pool of offenders used in the report. As in the last volume of this report, the initial outcome pool consists of “new commitments” (including probation violators with or without new sentences) who were both admitted and released during the period FY 1992 – FY 2004. Please note that “new commitment” does not necessarily mean that these offenders do not have criminal history. Those individuals entering the system as “new commitments” during this time frame are included in the pool regardless of whether or not they had prior incarcerations.

As noted previously, the newer and more reliable program experience records do not extend back beyond FY 1992. In order to create a pool of offenders for whom reliable program data records allow valid comparisons, the primary criterion established is that offenders in the pool are *new commitments* admitted since July 1, 1991 (beginning of Fiscal Year 1992). After application of this admission constraint, a criterion related to release was applied. This requirement is that the offender must have achieved at least an initial facility release on or before June 30, 2004. June 30, 2004 (end of FY 2004) is the cut-off date for offender-related experiences to be included in this report.

The criteria described thus far produces the same basic recidivism analysis pool as defined in the last volume of this report.

Refinement of the Initial Outcome Pool

For this evaluation some refinements to the Initial Outcome Pool were imposed. In order to increase the homogeneity of the group on which recidivism information is reported and to ensure that all offenders in this primary recidivism analysis pool have “similar” opportunities for “success” or “failure,” the initial outcome pool was refined by

excluding various sub-groups with certain specific types of initial release as identified below.

- Selected Releases to Detainer--those offenders released (parole or release to post-release supervision) to a detainer who remain out of Kansas prisons, but remain subject to the provisions of the detainer for one month or longer after release. Note that the other releases to detainer (those released from the detainer, but subsequently placed on supervision in good standing within one month of release) remain in the primary recidivism pool. The purpose is to exclude offenders who are subject to the provisions of detainers for long periods of time and who might be confined elsewhere or deported, etc.
- Sentence Expiration—those offenders whose exit from prison is by way of sentence expiration. They are excluded because they are no longer under the management of KDOC and are not subject to being returned to KDOC prisons except as a result of new sentences.
- Court-ordered Releases--those offenders released via some type of court action (e.g., probation, appeal, temporary release for testimony, etc). The primary purpose here is to exclude those offenders who receive probation or leave prison via appeal. (There are still quite a number of such cases in the pool, especially those from the early 1990's.)
- “Short-termers” (those with very brief periods of confinement)—those offenders whose period of confinement was less than four months. For the most part offenders in this group do not have sufficient opportunity for program participation while confined. This “short-termer” group overlaps somewhat with the “sentence expiration” group described above, and is comprised of mostly probation violators without new sentences who, having served some of their time on probation, have little time left on the confinement portions of their sentences by the time of their admission to prison.
- Death of Offender—“Initial Release” was death or death occurred during the “total” period of post-incarceration follow-up.

This process produces a Primary Recidivism Examination Pool of offenders who have some essential attributes in common — they are all released to the supervision or management of Kansas parole officers; they are all subject to the same “rules” by which they can be returned to Kansas prisons (return with new sentence, return without new sentence); they all will have had an initial period of confinement long enough to allow the opportunity for some level of program participation; and any program participation will have occurred during a period in which we have some confidence in the accuracy and completeness of the computerized program experience records.

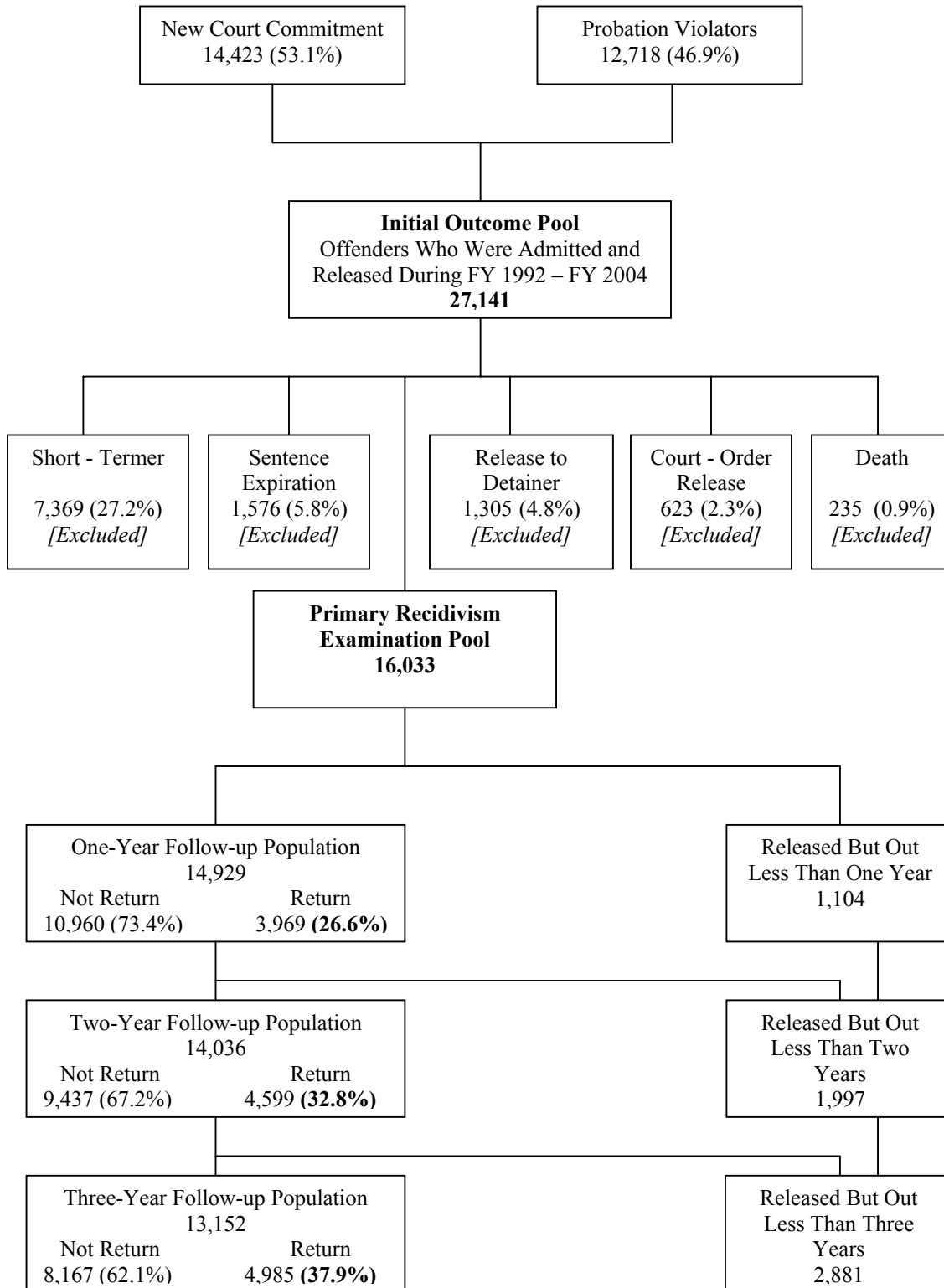
The following chart, titled “Deriving the Primary Recidivism Examination Pool,” describes the recidivism analysis pool and summarizes the refinement procedures. Also

presented is a summary of the overall return rate of offenders in the Primary Recidivism Examination Pool.

Of the initial outcome pool of 27,141 offenders, there were 11,108 (40.9%) offenders who were excluded according to the refinement rules, leaving 16,033 (59.1%) in the Primary Recidivism Examination Pool. Of those 11,108 offenders who were excluded, 7,369 offenders were Short-Termers who spent only a short time (less than four months) in KDOC facilities.

The outcome analysis (recidivism) presented in this report focuses on the 16,033 offenders who comprise the Primary Recidivism Examination Pool. In terms of program-related impact, only the program participation experienced during each offender's initial term of incarceration is considered.

Deriving the Primary Recidivism Examination Pool



Descriptive Information on the Components of the Initial Outcome Pool

The table below contains information on the length of time incarcerated for the components of the Initial Outcome Pool of 27,141. The number of months of incarceration is measured from initial facility entry date to initial facility release date and does not include any jail or residential time served by offenders. In addition to the average (mean) time in KDOC facilities, the table also displays the minimum, maximum and median values for these groups. All times are stated in number of months.

The Primary Recidivism Examination Pool of 16,033 comprises 59.1% of the Initial Outcome Pool of 27,141. The remainder of the Initial Outcome Pool consisted of five groups of offenders that were excluded from the Primary Recidivism Examination Pool. By far the largest of these five groups was "Short-Termer" at 7,369 [27.2% of the Initial Outcome Pool and nearly two thirds (66.3%) of those excluded]. It is also important to note that the Short-Termer group spent an average of only 1.83 months in prison during the initial incarceration.

**Components of the Initial Outcome Pool
by Length of Initial Incarceration (State in Months)**

Initial Outcome Pool Component	Frequency	Percent	Months of KDOC Incarceration			
			Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Median
Primary Recidivism Examination Pool	16033	59.1%	21.57	4	155	14.98
Short-termer	7369	27.2%	1.83	0	4	2
Sentence Expiration	1576	5.8%	10.3	4	114	7.98
Release to Detainer	1305	4.8%	19.35	4	120	12.68
Court - Order Release	623	2.3%	11.12	4	124	6.6
Death	235	0.9%	28.36	4	133	18.92
Total	27141	100.0%	15.26	0	155	8.8

Information related to the type of admission for each component of the Initial Outcome Pool is displayed in the table below.

Components of the Initial Outcome Pool by Admission Type

Initial Outcome Pool Component	Total	New Court Commitment		Probation Violator Without New Sentence		Probation Violator With New Sentence	
		Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Primary Recidivism Examination Pool	16033	9978	62.2%	4871	30.4%	1184	7.4%
Short-termer	7369	2674	36.3%	4547	61.7%	148	2.0%
Sentence Expiration	1576	88	5.6%	1474	93.5%	14	0.9%
Release to Detainer	1305	995	76.2%	234	17.9%	76	5.8%
Court - Order Release	623	517	83.0%	99	15.9%	7	1.1%
Death	235	171	72.8%	40	17.0%	24	10.2%
Total	27141	14423	53.1%	11265	41.5%	1453	5.4%

Characteristics of the “Primary Recidivism Examination Pool”

Again, the Primary Recidivism Examination Pool is comprised of 16,033 offenders who had both an initial new admission and initial release during the period FY 1992 to FY 2004. The following table presents the distribution of this group by the year of the initial admission. Note that for the more recent years of admission, there are decreasingly fewer offenders represented. This is due to the fact that many of the more recently admitted offenders had not yet been released.

**Primary Recidivism Examination Pool:
By Year of Initial Admission**

Fiscal Year	Frequency	Percent
1992	1543	9.6%
1993	1437	9.0%
1994	1223	7.6%
1995	1515	9.4%
1996	1712	10.7%
1997	1770	11.0%
1998	1711	10.7%
1999	1673	10.4%
2000	1206	7.5%
2001	967	6.0%
2002	755	4.7%
2003	428	2.7%
2004	93	0.6%
Total	16033	100.0%

Selected demographics and other characteristics of the “Primary Recidivism Examination Pool” are described below and the distributions are displayed in the table that follows the descriptions.

Gender: “Male” and “female”.

Race: Categorized as “White”, “Black”, “Native American” and “Asian / Pacific Islander”.

Ethnicity: Dichotomized as “Hispanic” and “Not Hispanic”.

Age at Release: the age of the offender at initial release in years (based on the offender’s date of birth and the release date).

Education Level at Release: the highest education level achieved by offenders before their initial releases. (“Grades 0 –11”, “High School diploma”, “Post H.S.”, “Special Education” and “GED”). Note that the education level reflects any additional education obtained while in prison (e.g. GED obtained) before the initial release.

Employment History: the longest period of continuous employment in the community before the offender’s initial admission.

Most Serious Offense: Considering the most serious offense for each offender’s initial incarceration is another way to characterize the recidivism outcome pool. The five types of offenses are: (1) Person-sex offenses, (2) Person-other offenses, (3) Property offenses, (4) Drug offenses, and (5) Other offenses. The Most Serious Offense assigns one offense per offender to yield a one-to-one relationship between each offender and offense type. Although this does not account for offenders with multiple convictions (a *one-to-many* relationship), it does categorize each offender with his/her most serious offense and lends itself to analytic processes.

Custody Level at Release: the level of custody assigned to the offender at the time of the initial release [“Minimum,” “Medium,” “Maximum,” “Special Management,” (and “Unclassified” for which there are zero cases here)]. Custody Level is based on several factors relating to the offender’s current offense, sentence length, institutional behavior and other factors.

Prior Incarceration: the number of times an offender has been incarcerated by KDOC before the initial admission. As mentioned before, although our recidivism pool is based on new court commitments, but it does not necessarily mean those offenders do not have criminal history.

Time Served Before Release: the time between the admission and the initial release from a KDOC facility.

Disciplinary Infractions: Dichotomized as “No Disciplinary Infractions” and “One or More Disciplinary Infractions” (during the initial confinement). The disciplinary record is a valuable source regarding an offender’s institutional behavior.

Primary Recidivism Examination Pool: Demographics and Other Characteristics

		Frequency	Percent
Gender			
	Male	14241	88.8%
	Female	1792	11.2%
Race			
	White	10415	65.0%
	Black	5199	32.4%
	Native American	319	2.0%
	Asian / Pacific Islander	91	0.6%
	Unavailable	9	0.1%
Ethnicity			
	Non-Hispanic	13856	86.4%
	Hispanic	1074	6.7%
	Unavailable	1103	6.9%
Age at Release			
	24 or younger	4773	29.8%
	25 - 29	2941	18.3%
	30 - 34	2670	16.7%
	35 - 39	2405	15.0%
	40+	3240	20.2%
	Unavailable	4	0.0%
Education Level at Release			
	Grades 0-11	3327	20.8%
	High School Diploma	3240	20.2%
	Post H. S.	1197	7.5%
	Special Education	1283	8.0%
	GED	6496	40.5%
	Unavailable	490	3.1%
Employment History			
	Under 1 year	2301	14.4%
	1 - 3 years	3013	18.8%
	3 - 5 Years	2304	14.4%
	Above 5 years	7772	48.5%
	Unavailable	643	4.0%
Most Serious Offense Type			
	Person-sex	1844	11.5%
	Person-other	5071	31.6%
	Property	3212	20.0%
	Drug	4798	29.9%
	Other	853	5.3%
	Unavailable	255	1.6%
Custody Level at Release			
	Minimum	10014	62.5%
	Medium	4066	25.4%
	Maximum	1218	7.6%
	Special Management	642	4.0%
	Unavailable	93	0.6%
Prior Incarcerations			
	No Prior Incarcerations	13771	85.9%
	1+ Prior Incarcerations	2262	14.1%
Time Served Before Release			
	Under 1 year	6624	41.3%
	1 - 3 years	6782	42.3%
	3 - 5 Years	1805	11.3%
	5 - 13 Years	822	5.1%
Disciplinary Infractions			
	No Disciplinary Infractions	7754	48.4%
	1+ Disciplinary Infractions	8279	51.6%
Total		16033	100.0%

Primary Recidivism Examination Pool:
Overall Return Rate Presented by Offender Characteristics and Length of Follow-up Period*

		One-year Follow-up	Two-year Follow-up	Three-year Follow-up
Gender				
	Male	27.6%	34.1%	39.4%
	Female	18.3%	22.7%	26.1%
Race				
	White	23.9%	29.5%	34.4%
	Black	32.0%	39.4%	44.8%
	Native American	28.5%	35.1%	42.3%
	Asian / Pacific Islander	13.3%	19.0%	26.1%
Ethnicity				
	Non-Hispanic	28.3%	35.2%	41.1%
	Hispanic	24.9%	29.3%	32.8%
Age at Release				
	24 or younger	32.4%	38.4%	43.8%
	25 - 29	26.7%	32.4%	37.4%
	30 - 34	26.5%	33.2%	38.1%
	35 - 39	23.7%	30.4%	35.3%
	40+	19.9%	25.6%	30.6%
Education Level at Release				
	Grades 0-11	26.6%	32.1%	35.9%
	High School Diploma	21.6%	27.6%	32.0%
	Post H. S.	15.9%	20.8%	24.5%
	Special Education	32.4%	38.1%	42.8%
	GED	31.1%	38.4%	45.5%
Employment History				
	Under 1 year	38.1%	44.4%	49.2%
	1 - 3 years	28.1%	34.0%	39.7%
	3 - 5 Years	24.3%	31.0%	35.8%
	Above 5 years	24.5%	30.8%	36.2%
Most Serious Offense Type				
	Person-sex	28.2%	38.7%	45.5%
	Person-other	29.5%	36.1%	42.0%
	Property	27.5%	31.4%	36.5%
	Drug	23.1%	29.9%	34.4%
	Other	23.1%	25.8%	29.0%
Custody Level at Release				
	Minimum	21.4%	27.3%	31.9%
	Medium	32.6%	39.7%	46.4%
	Maximum	42.0%	48.2%	53.5%
	Special Management	47.6%	54.0%	58.7%
Prior Incarcerations				
	No Prior Incarceration	25.5%	31.4%	36.4%
	1+ Prior Incarceration	33.2%	40.6%	46.7%
Time Served Before Release				
	Under 1 year	26.2%	30.0%	33.6%
	1 - 3 years	26.4%	33.0%	38.6%
	3 - 5 Years	27.1%	38.0%	46.5%
	5 - 13 Years	30.4%	46.2%	59.6%
Disciplinary Infractions				
	No Disciplinary Infractions	21.2%	26.6%	31.3%
	1+ Disciplinary Infractions	32.0%	39.4%	45.5%
Total		26.6%	32.8%	37.9%

*Return rate is the overall return rate and is the sum of all the categories of return [including " Active Warrant Issued (End of period)"].

The preceding table contains information on the overall return rate of the Primary Recidivism Examination Pool, presented by the categories of offender characteristics and by length of follow-up period. In the pool there were 14,929 offenders who had been released long enough to complete the one-year follow-up period. This number decreased to 14,036 and to 13,152 for the two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively. The number who had been released, but not out long enough to complete the follow-up period was 1,104 (one-year follow-up), 1,997 (two-year) and 2,881(three-year). These latter groups are excluded from the denominators used in calculating the return rates.

- The overall return rate to KDOC increased from 26.6% for the one-year follow-up to 32.8% and 37.9% for the two-year and three-year follow-up periods.
- Although the return rates differed among different demographic groups, the trend is that the return rate increased over time consistently for all subgroups.
- Males had consistently higher return rates than Females.
- Blacks had the highest return rates among the racial groups.
- Non-Hispanics had relatively higher return rates than Hispanics.
- The return rate decreased as the age of offenders increased.
- The return rates for Special Education group and GED group were higher than for the other groups. The Post H.S. group had the lowest return rate.
- The return rate decreased as the length of work history increased.
- The return rate decreased as Custody Level decreased.
- Offenders with no prior incarcerations had relatively lower return rates than the offenders who had prior incarcerations.
- The return rate increased as the time served before release increased.
- Offenders who had disciplinary infractions had higher return rates than those with no infractions.

Level of Program Exposure

The selection criteria involved in deriving the Primary Recidivism Examination Pool allow analysis to begin with an offender group whose program participation is available via the relatively new program experience records maintained in the Offender Management Information System (OMIS). Each offender is tracked individually through the various phases of correctional experience: The initial term of incarceration during this time frame (noting his/her program experiences), the first release to the community, and a readmission (where applicable).

For purposes of analysis and data presentation, for each offender program the Primary Recidivism Examination Pool is divided into two categories with regard to history of inmate program participation: "Program Exposure" (those who received some level of exposure to a particular offender program) and "No Program Exposure" (those who had no experience in the program in question). The Program Exposure category is further divided into three sub-categories: "Completion," "Non-Volitional Non-Completion," and "Volitional Non-Completion." The No Program Exposure group is further divided into three sub-categories: "Need Program," "No Program Needed," and "Information Unavailable." Although there is no employment of "experimental design" in this evaluation (for discussion, see *Section IV: Study Limitations*), it is still valuable to show the results of comparisons among the above-named groups and subgroups. A primary comparison is between those who completed the program and those who needed the program, but did not participate in that program.

- ***Program "Need"***

The "Need" for a particular program is "approximated" and is based on several factors, including the initial screening conducted at the Reception and Diagnostic Unit (RDU), information from the inmate's Initial Program Plan (IPP), and from other special sources which are specific to certain programs. For a particular program if one or more of the sources indicate that an offender needs that program, the offender is placed in the "Need" category for that program.

For the Pre-Release program and Vocational Education program, the RDU and IPP information are the only sources for determining program need.

For substance abuse treatment programs (i.e., the ADAPT program, the CDRP program, and the Therapeutic Community programs), there are two additional sources available for establishing need. During the period January 2001 to April 2003, the need for substance abuse treatment program participation was approximated using the TCUDS (Texas Christian University Drug Screen), which is a screening instrument designed to assess both motivation for treatment, along with some level of treatment need. Since April 2003, the LSI-R [Level of Service Inventory: Revised (total score and drug/alcohol domain score)] was used to approximate the need for substance abuse treatment. So in addition to the RDU evaluation and the IPP, there are two extra sources available for determining the need for substance abuse treatment programs.

For the Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP), KDOC has a process in place to determine if an offender is to be categorized and managed as a sex offender (for discussion, see *Section III: Sex Offender Treatment*). Essentially all inmates who are managed as sex offenders are considered to be in need of SOTP if they have not completed it previously.

For the Work Release program, KDOC has decided to treat it as a service-based program. Ideally, all offenders would participate in the program if it were feasible (if enough program slots were available). Therefore, the presumption is that essentially all offenders “need” work release experience before release. For this program the “No Program Exposure” category replaces the former “need but no program received” comparison group. The InnerChange program is a voluntary values-based program, so there is no approximation of need level.

Using these criteria for establishing the approximation of program need, the following categories are used:

- Need Program: In cases where a program is prescribed or recommended by any of the identified sources, the interpretation is that there is existent need.
- No Program Needed: In cases where a program is not prescribed or recommended by any of the identified sources, the interpretation is that there is no existent need.
- Information Unavailable (with regard to program need): There is a substantial number of cases in which the data used to approximate need is not available from the Reception and Diagnostic Unit evaluation, or from the offender’s Initial Program Plan, or from other sources. These cases are categorized as “Information Unavailable.”

Despite our continuous efforts to improve operational definitions and measurement, a lack of control over important variables remains, since we are not able to employ experimental design techniques. Experimental design cannot be employed because of legal and moral issues. Needed treatment cannot be withheld from an offender in our custody to satisfy the requirements for a research control group. Examples of some possible non-controlled factors include motivation to succeed, locus of control, existence of community social structures, stability of community social structures, prevailing local economic factors during particular years, and so on. An important caveat, which is common in social science research, is applicable here -- ***the outcome results presented in this report are suggestive and do not establish causality.***

Program Participation and Length of Time in Program

The following table displays for each program the categories of program participation (type of program termination) with the average length of time spent in the program.

Average Time Spent in Program (Stated in Months) by Type of Termination

Program	Program Termination		Frequency	Percent	Average Time Spent
Sex Offender Treatment	Completions		953	67.7%	14.91
	Non Completions	Non Volitional	141	10.0%	7.32
		Volitional	314	22.3%	5.03
	Total		1408	100.0%	11.95
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: ADAPT	Completions		4174	89.4%	2.30
	Non Completions	Non Volitional	216	4.6%	1.01
		Volitional	281	6.0%	1.03
	Total		4671	100.0%	2.16
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: CDRP	Completions		1778	79.2%	1.65
	Non Completions	Non Volitional	42	1.9%	0.54
		Volitional	426	19.0%	0.60
	Total		2246	100.0%	1.43
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: TC	Completions		247	55.1%	8.71
	Non Completions	Non Volitional	72	16.1%	4.52
		Volitional	129	28.8%	3.98
	Total		448	100.0%	6.65
Vocational Education Program	Completions		1574	63.7%	7.04
	Non Completions	Non Volitional	559	22.6%	2.96
		Volitional	338	13.7%	2.03
	Total		2471	100.0%	5.43
Pre-Release Program	Completions		608	82.9%	2.16
	Non Completions	Non Volitional	107	14.6%	0.99
		Volitional	18	2.5%	1.11
	Total		733	100.0%	1.96
Work Release Program	Completions		1443	79.3%	6.33
	Non Completions	Non Volitional	76	4.2%	3.48
		Volitional	301	16.5%	3.91
	Total		1820	100.0%	5.81
InnerChange Program	Completions		63	45.7%	11.29
	Non Completions	Non Volitional	23	16.7%	9.98
		Volitional	52	37.7%	4.79
	Total		138	100.0%	8.62

SECTION III: SPECIFIC PROGRAM DATA

INTRODUCTION

The content presented on each of the facility-based programs takes basically the same format and includes the following components:

- Program History and Rationale
- Current Program Operations
- General Goal Statement
- Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators
- Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Outcome Measures
- Evaluation Highlights (Output and Outcome)
- Tables and Graphs Summarizing Program Activity and Outcome Information

The “Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Outcome Measures” component is essentially the same for all programs. For this reason it will be presented only once as part of this introduction to the program section and not repeated for each program.

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Outcome Measures

The output (process) indicators provide measures of program activity and efficiency. They include such data as the number of enrollments and terminations that occur during a given time period, the number of individual offenders enrolled (unduplicated enrollments), the number of offenders who complete the program, the utilization of available capacity, and various cost ratios. The output data in the tables and graphs provide this information for each year of the review period. Note that for some programs the information is available for only the later years of the review period.

- Program Activity Summary: FY 2000 – FY 2004 – this information describes the total volume of activity for the program over the 2000 – 2004 time frame.
- Program Cost and Activity Summary: FY 2000 – FY 2004 – this descriptive information includes data on actual expenditures, slots, completions, and enrollments.

- The Percent of Unduplicated Enrollments who Complete and the Average Cost per Unduplicated Enrollment – this data provides a means through which comparisons per desired intermediate service outcome (i.e., completion of program) may be compared.
- Treatment Slots and Annual Average Utilization Rates – these graphics present the program’s capacity in terms of full-time enrollments, and the usage rate of that capacity over the prior five fiscal years.

Program outcome information is based on return to Kansas prisons. The outcome data in the recidivism tables summarize this data for the time period between July 1, 1991 and June 30, 2004. Exceptions to this include the Work Release program where outcomes are tracked from FY 1995 through FY 2004, InnerChangeTM program where outcomes are tracked from FY 2000 through FY 2004 and the Therapeutic Communities for which the outcome period varies. (For further explanation, please see also the description of Outcome Measures in *Section II: Analytic Procedures*.)

Note that outcome data is not presented for all programs. Some programs are too new to have sufficient outcome data. Other programs such as Academic Education are considered to be services rather than treatments or interventions, and as such, have no accompanying outcome data. Also, note that outcome (recidivism) information is presented for all Therapeutic Community programs combined, but not for the individual TC programs.

SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRAM

Program History and Rationale

The Department has provided facility-based treatment for sex offenders through contracted agencies since FY 1988. Two different contractors have provided these services over this time period.

FY 1989 - FY 1991: Weldy and Associates

FY 1992 - FY 2004: DCCCA, Inc.

As did Volumes I-V, this report focuses on the Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP) services provided for male general population inmates. Beginning in FY 2002, however, the data reported herein includes the sex offender treatment delivered to females. Sex offender treatment for females is provided at Topeka Correctional Facility as part of KDOC's comprehensive health care contract with Correct Care Solutions (CCS). CCS took over for the previous provider of sex offender treatment for females, Prison Health Services (PHS), on October 1, 2003.

During the period reviewed by this report, one contractor, DCCCA, Inc., provided those services. However, while the contract provider did not change, based on consultation with leading practitioners in the field of sex offender treatment, the Department significantly redesigned the SOTP in FY 1995. This redesigned program, which began implementation in January 1995, extended the time frames for program completion from approximately 9 months to 18 months and enhanced the treatment approach to offer a more intensive regimen of therapeutic assessment and activities for sex offenders. The Department in conjunction with DCCCA, Inc. continues to upgrade and improve the program every year.

The underlying theoretical orientation of the program is Relapse Prevention (RP), a cognitive-behavioral treatment model, which requires ongoing and thorough assessment of offender needs and treatment progress.

Contractors and program models are summarized in the following table.

Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP) Contractors and Program Models FY 1999 – FY 2004					
	LCF	HCF	NCF	TCF	LCMHF
FY 1999 Contractor Program Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	No Program	PHS 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	PHS 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model
FY 2000 Contractor Program Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	PHS 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	PHS 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model
FY 2001 Contractor Program Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	PHS 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	PHS 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model
FY 2002 Contractor Program Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	PHS 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	PHS 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model
FY 2003 Contractor Program Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	PHS 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	No Program
FY 2004 Contractor Program Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	PHS/CCS 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	No Program

The full-time equivalent (FTE) slots allocated for male sex offender treatment for fiscal year 1999 - 2004 are reflected below:

Fiscal Year	LCF	HCF	NCF	TOTAL
1999	72	32	0	104
2000	76	48	32	156
2001	76	48	32	156
2002	70	40	40	150
2003	70	40	40	150
2004	70	40	40	150

The contract was re-bid in FY 2003. DCCCA, Inc. was awarded the contract through FY 2007.

Current Program Operations

Candidates for the program are inmates who meet the KDOC definition of “sex offender.” The KDOC definition is reflected in the Internal Management Policy and Procedure (IMPP) #11-115 that defines a sex offender as:

- a. Convictions. An offender whose crime of conviction is a sex crime as identified by any state or federal statute, an offender with a prior conviction or juvenile adjudication of a sex crime, or a person who has ever been convicted of a crime that was sexually motivated. “Sexually motivated” means that one of the purposes for which the offender committed the crime was for the purpose of the offender’s sexual gratification. The sexual motivation of the offense may be determined through either a judicial finding made at the time of sentencing or by information regarding the offense provided to the Kansas Department of Corrections.
- b. Custodial Behavior. An offender who, while not having been convicted of a sex offense, has nevertheless, while in the Department’s custody, engaged in sexually motivated behavior prohibited by Department rules as established through Departmental disciplinary or administrative segregation proceedings.
- c. Excluded Convictions. Individuals with convictions under K.S.A. 21-3512, 21-3513, and/or 21-3515 shall be exempt from the embrace of this definition.
- d. Offenders that are charged and plead guilty to a sex offense, and are placed on “Suspended Execution of Sentence” (SES) or “Suspended Imposition of Sentence” (SIS) from this or any other state, and are placed under the supervision of Kansas Parole Services for that offense will be managed as sex offenders during that supervision. If the SES or SIS charge is dismissed due to successful completion of a period of supervision and conditions, the charge will not be used as a “conviction” in determining if an offender should be managed as a sex offender.

All KDOC sex offenders are referred to the Sex Offender Treatment Program. The sex offender must agree to participate in the program and to complete specific requirements in each phase of the program to achieve successful completion.

The SOTP provides a structured 4 hours-per-day, 5 days-per-week schedule. This consists of morning, afternoon or evening sessions consistent with the institution-based programming schedule. The program regimen consists of an evaluation and assessment phase lasting approximately 3 months, an intensive treatment phase lasting approximately 12 months, and approximately 3 months of substance abuse treatment, aftercare and transition planning.

In FY 2004 DCCCA, Inc. began a process of identification of offenders with elevated psychopathy due to research relating to this group and treatment outcomes. This assessment was provided at Lansing Correctional Facility. Those offenders that are

identified as high psychopathy are removed from the Sex Offender Treatment Program. Program participation by this offender group will be tracked separately from completers of sex offender treatment.

General Goal Statement

The Sex Offender Treatment Program contributes to the Department's mission by providing intensive assessment and treatment to those offenders who meet the sex offender definition. The program assists offenders to personally accept responsibility for their offense, and to recognize and acknowledge the chronic nature of their deviant behavior cycles. Further, the program helps offenders acquire specific cognitive and behavioral skills necessary to manage their behavior and reduce their risk of re-offending.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The program will utilize existing program capacity effectively by maintaining enrollments above 90% of contracted slots.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily enrollment records]

- Offenders will acquire or improve the cognitive and behavioral self-management skills necessary to control deviant behavior and reduce re-offending.

[Measurement Indicators: program completion rates; return to prison rates; length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions]

- Offenders will develop a workable plan to maintain behavioral management in the community and prevent relapse of sexual offending behavior.

[Measurement Indicators: program completion rates; type of program termination; return to prison rates; length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Outcome Measures

The description of the measures of program efficiency (output or process measures) and the description of the measure of outcome (recidivism) are essentially the same for all programs. These are presented as part of the introduction to the programs section of this report (see pages 36 and 37).

Evaluation Highlights: Sex Offender Treatment Program

Output Highlights

- During FY 2002, FY 2003 and FY 2004, six full-time equivalent female offender treatment slots were included. The number of contracted slots for males remained constant at 150 from FY 2002 to FY 2004.
- The average daily utilization rate of program slots dropped from 95.5% in FY 2002 to 91.6% in FY 2003. This rate then increased to 94.1% in FY 2004.
- The number of program participants decreased from 712 in FY 2002 to 666 in FY 2003, and then increased to 729 in FY 2004.
- The number of unduplicated participants decreased from 580 in FY 2002 to 541 in FY 2003, and then increased to 593 in FY 2004.
- In FY 2002 there were 154 unduplicated completions, increasing to 192 in FY 2003 and decreasing to 179 in FY 2004.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants, as defined in the Program Cost and Activity table, increased from 55.2% in FY 2002 to 68.8% in FY 2003, and then dropped to 64.6% in FY 2004.
- The cost per unduplicated participant increased from \$2,643 in FY 2002 to \$2,845 in FY 2003. This cost decreased to \$2,595 in FY 2004.
- The cost per unduplicated completion decreased from \$9,955 in FY 2002 to \$8,016 in FY 2003, and then increased to \$8,598 in FY 2004.

Outcome Highlights

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who completed the Sex Offender Treatment Program during their initial incarceration, 20.4% returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the one-year follow-up tracking period, 32.7% and 39.5% as of the end of the two-year and three-year follow-up periods. This is in comparison to the much higher return rates of 41.2%, 50.3% and 59.4% during the same periods in the group assessed as in need of the program, but who did not participate.
- Comparison of return rates among different program exposure groups during one-year, two year and three-year follow-up periods: 20.4%, 32.7% and 39.5% for the offenders who successfully completed Sex Offender Treatment Program, versus the higher return rates of 29.1%, 39.0% and 45.2% for those offenders who

terminated treatment non-volitionally, and 40.5%, 49.5% and 58.9% for volitional non-completions.

- Rate of return with new sentences [including all categories of return with new sentences]: during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively, 1.4%, 3.9% and 5.0% for those completing treatment, substantially lower than 11.0%, 19.7% and 26.5% for those who needed the program but did not participate. The return rates were 3.9%, 5.0% and 6.7% for non-volitional non-completers, and 4.5%, 7.3% and 9.4% for volitional non-completers.
- Rate of return via condition violation: 16.0%, 26.6% and 33.2% during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively, for those completing treatment, compared to 22.2%, 28.4% and 32.2% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 22.0%, 29.7% and 37.5% for non-volitional non-completers, and 31.0%, 40.3% and 48.4% for volitional non-completers.

Evaluation Highlights: Substance Abuse Treatment Component of SOTP

Output Highlights

- During FY 2002, KDOC began to provide treatment to those sex offenders who were identified as needing substance abuse treatment services.
- Enrollment for the sex offender substance abuse treatment component does not have a specified number of contracted slots allocated.
- The number of participants in this program segment in FY 2002 was 101. This number increased to 154 in FY 2003 and decreased to 89 in FY 2004.
- The number of completions was 57 in FY 2002, 78 and 43 in FY 2003 and FY 2004, respectively.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Sex Offender Treatment Program -- Male and Female
FY 2000 - FY 2004**

iscal Year	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
ried Forward	198		291		253		301		262	
nrolled	358		317		459		365		467	
Subtotal	556		608		712		666		729	
pletions	108	40.8%	149	42.0%	155	37.7%	192	47.5%	179	43.3%
pletions										
Non-Volitional	42	15.8%	89	25.1%	144	35.0%	125	30.9%	150	36.3%
Volitional	115	43.4%	117	33.0%	112	27.3%	87	21.5%	84	20.3%
ubtotal: Terminations	265	100.0%	355	100.0%	411	100.0%	404	100.0%	413	100.0%
ied to next FY	291		253		301		262		316	

**Program Total Activity Summary
Sex Offender Treatment: Substance Abuse Treatment Component
FY 2000 - FY 2004**

iscal Year	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
ried Forward					0		21		49	
nrolled					101		133		40	
Subtotal					101		154		89	
pletions					57	71.3%	78	74.3%	43	79.6%
pletions										
Non-Volitional					14	17.5%	10	9.5%	6	11.1%
Volitional					9	11.3%	17	16.2%	5	9.3%
ubtotal: Terminations					80	100.0%	105	100.0%	54	100.0%
ied to next FY					21		49		35	

E: Sex offenders who are identified as needing substance abuse treatment but do not complete Sex Offender Substance Abuse treatment component also fail to complete the full Sex Offender Treatment Program.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Sex Offender Treatment Program -- Male
FY 2000 - FY 2004**

iscal Year	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
ried Forward	198		291		253		295		257	
nrolled	358		317		453		361		467	
Subtotal	556		608		706		656		724	
pletions	108	40.8%	149	42.0%	155	37.7%	189	47.4%	178	43.3%
pletions										
Non-Volitional	42	15.8%	89	25.1%	144	35.0%	125	31.3%	150	36.5%
Volitional	115	43.4%	117	33.0%	112	27.3%	85	21.3%	83	20.2%
ubtotal: Terminations	265	100.0%	355	100.0%	411	100.0%	399	100.0%	411	100.0%
ied to next FY	291		253		295		257		313	

**Program Total Activity Summary
Sex Offender Treatment Program -- Female
FY 2000 - FY 2004**

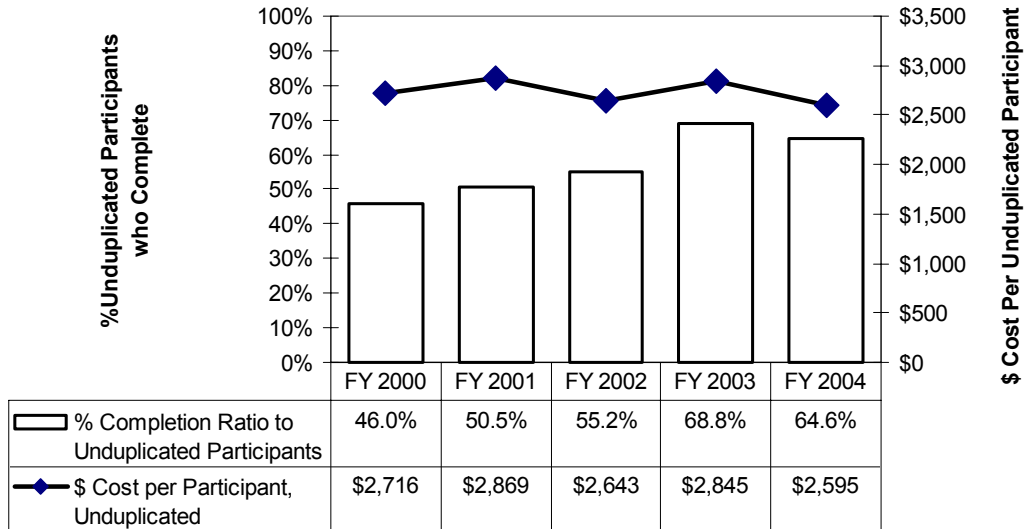
Fiscal Year	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
Carried Forward					0		6		5	
Enrolled					6		4		0	
Subtotal					6		10		5	
Completions					0	--	3	60.0%	1	50.0%
Completions										
Non-Volitional					0	--	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Volitional					0	--	2	40.0%	1	50.0%
Subtotal: Terminations					0	--	5	100.0%	2	100.0%
Carried to next FY					6		5		3	

Program Cost and Activity Summary Sex Offender Treatment Program FY 2000 - FY 2004					
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Actual Expenditures	\$ 1,428,462	\$ 1,572,439	\$ 1,533,106	\$ 1,539,000	\$ 1,539,000
Contracted Slots (Full-time equivalent)	156	156	155	156	156
Cost per Slot	\$ 9,157	\$ 10,080	\$ 9,891	\$ 9,865	\$ 9,865
Number Participants, Total	556	608	712	666	729
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 2,569	\$ 2,586	\$ 2,153	\$ 2,311	\$ 2,111
Unduplicated Participants	526	548	580	541	593
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 2,716	\$ 2,869	\$ 2,643	\$ 2,845	\$ 2,595
Unduplicated Completions	108	149	154	192	179
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$ 13,227	\$ 10,553	\$ 9,955	\$ 8,016	\$ 8,598
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	46.0%	50.5%	55.2%	68.8%	64.6%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	291	253	301	262	316

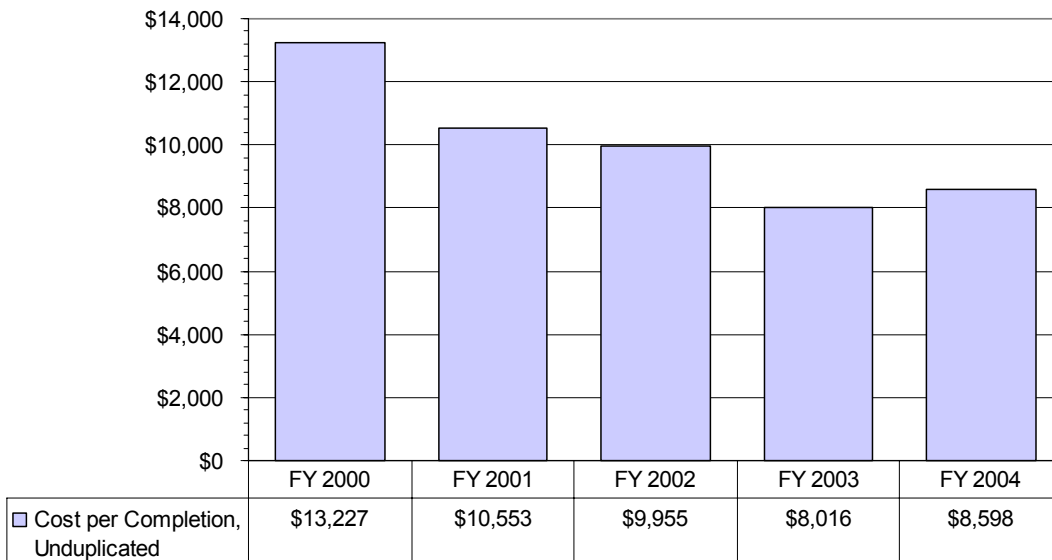
¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

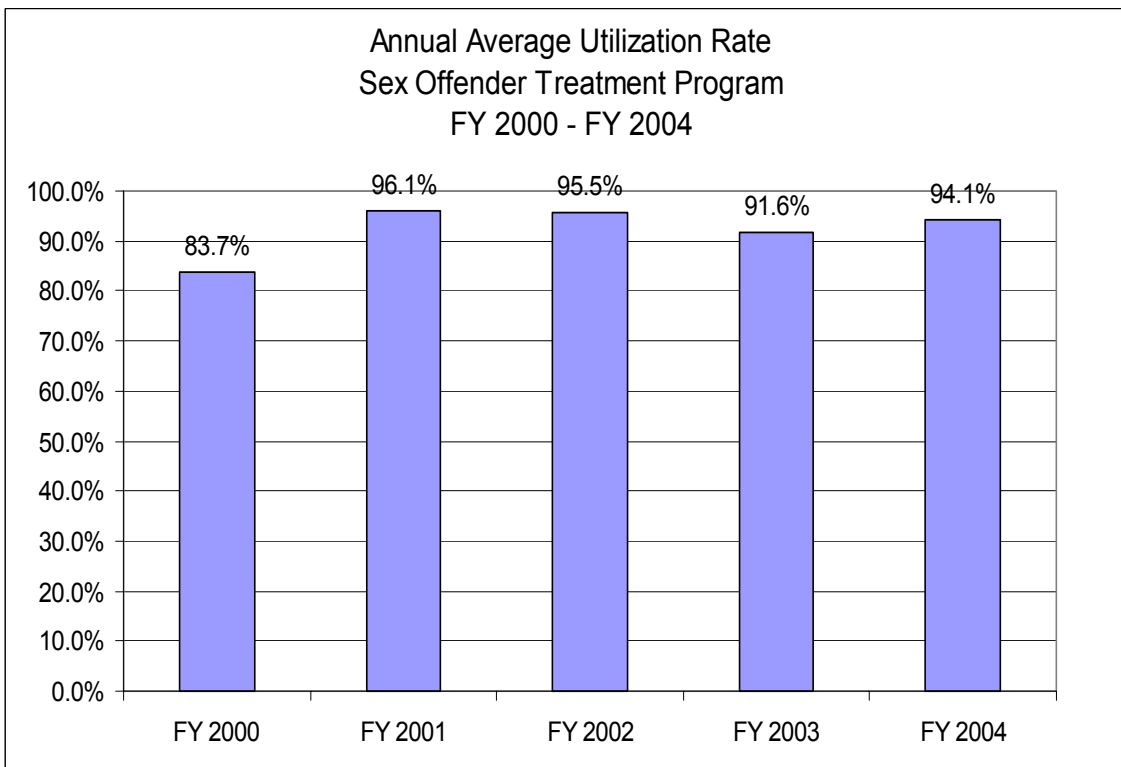
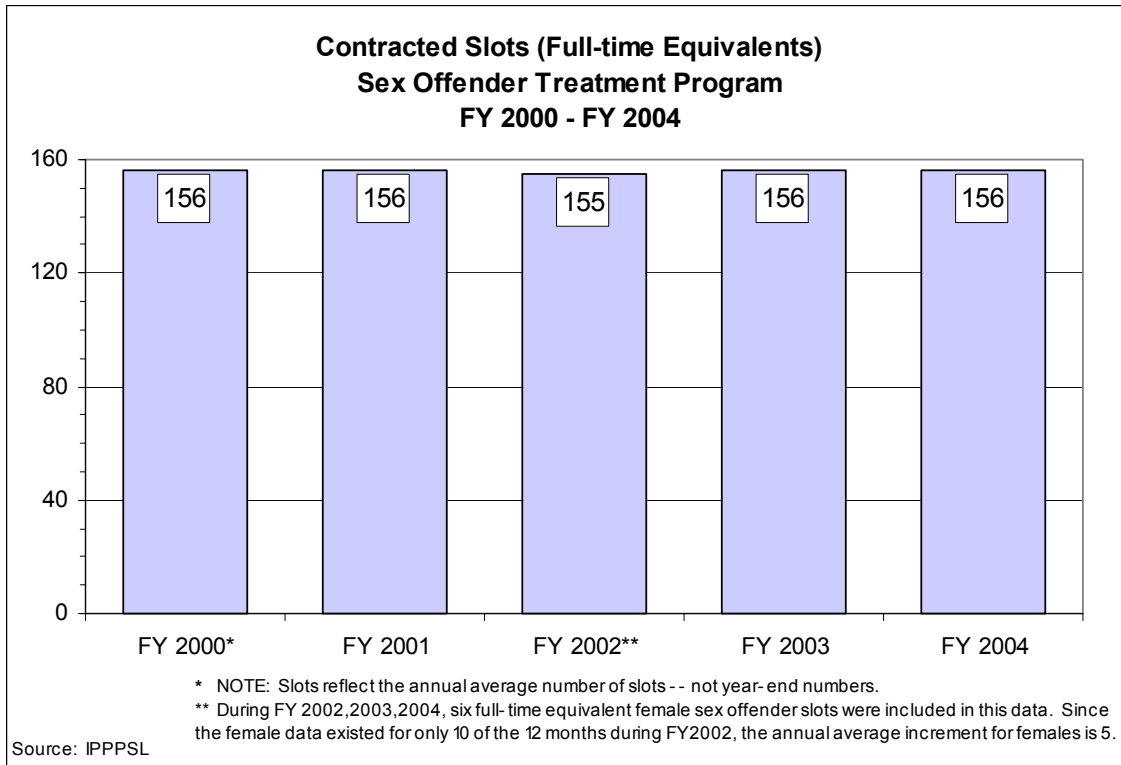
NOTE: Slight variation may exist between the data reported here and that presented in prior volumes of this report. Since the program evaluation effort stresses continuous improvement, data record updates are encouraged in instances where enhanced data reliabilities result. The data presented here reflects the most recent corrections.

**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
Sex Offender Treatment Program
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



**Cost Per Unduplicated Completion
Sex Offender Treatment Program
FY 2000 - FY 2004**





Inmate Program: Sex Offender Treatment Program -- SOTP

Return Rate of Offenders by Level of Program Exposure, Type of Readmission, and Length of Follow-up Period

Length of Follow-up and Type of Return	No Program Exposure						Program Exposure								Total	
	Need		No Need		Subtotal: No Program Exp.		Completion		Non-Volitional Non-Completion		Volitional Non-Completion		Subtotal: Program Exp.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One-year Follow-up																
No Return to KDOC	476	58.8%	9546	74.3%	10022	73.4%	673	79.6%	90	70.9%	175	59.5%	938	74.0%	10960	73.4%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	334	41.2%	3306	25.7%	3640	26.6%	173	20.4%	37	29.1%	119	40.5%	329	26.0%	3969	26.6%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	180	22.2%	1764	13.7%	1944	14.2%	135	16.0%	28	22.0%	91	31.0%	254	20.0%	2198	14.7%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	65	8.0%	641	5.0%	706	5.2%	10	1.2%	5	3.9%	9	3.1%	24	1.9%	730	4.9%
Violation, New Sentence	23	2.8%	352	2.7%	375	2.7%	2	0.2%	0	0.0%	4	1.4%	6	0.5%	381	2.6%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	2	0.2%	19	0.1%	21	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	21	0.1%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	64	7.9%	530	4.1%	594	4.3%	26	3.1%	4	3.1%	15	5.1%	45	3.6%	639	4.3%
Subtotal	810	100.0%	12852	100.0%	13662	100.0%	846	100.0%	127	100.0%	294	100.0%	1267	100.0%	14929	100.0%
Released [but out less than one year]	82		881		963		107		14		20		141		1104	
Two-year Follow-up																
No Return to KDOC	366	49.7%	8360	68.7%	8726	67.6%	501	67.3%	72	61.0%	138	50.5%	711	62.6%	9437	67.2%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	370	50.3%	3805	31.3%	4175	32.4%	243	32.7%	46	39.0%	135	49.5%	424	37.4%	4599	32.8%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	209	28.4%	2154	17.7%	2363	18.3%	198	26.6%	35	29.7%	110	40.3%	343	30.2%	2706	19.3%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	76	10.3%	733	6.0%	809	6.3%	15	2.0%	5	4.2%	11	4.0%	31	2.7%	840	6.0%
Violation, New Sentence	46	6.3%	585	4.8%	631	4.9%	14	1.9%	0	0.0%	8	2.9%	22	1.9%	653	4.7%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	23	3.1%	144	1.2%	167	1.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	1	0.4%	2	0.2%	169	1.2%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	16	2.2%	189	1.6%	205	1.6%	16	2.2%	5	4.2%	5	1.8%	26	2.3%	231	1.6%
Subtotal	736	100.0%	12165	100.0%	12901	100.0%	744	100.0%	118	100.0%	273	100.0%	1135	100.0%	14036	100.0%
Released [but out less than two years]	156		1568		1724		209		23		41		273		1997	
Three-year Follow-up																
No Return to KDOC	275	40.6%	7324	64.0%	7599	62.7%	410	60.5%	57	54.8%	101	41.1%	568	55.3%	8167	62.1%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	403	59.4%	4122	36.0%	4525	37.3%	268	39.5%	47	45.2%	145	58.9%	460	44.7%	4985	37.9%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	218	32.2%	2264	19.8%	2482	20.5%	225	33.2%	39	37.5%	119	48.4%	383	37.3%	2865	21.8%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	80	11.8%	752	6.6%	832	6.9%	17	2.5%	5	4.8%	12	4.9%	34	3.3%	866	6.6%
Violation, New Sentence	51	7.5%	644	5.6%	695	5.7%	15	2.2%	0	0.0%	9	3.7%	24	2.3%	719	5.5%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	49	7.2%	350	3.1%	399	3.3%	2	0.3%	2	1.9%	2	0.8%	6	0.6%	405	3.1%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	5	0.7%	112	1.0%	117	1.0%	9	1.3%	1	1.0%	3	1.2%	13	1.3%	130	1.0%
Subtotal	678	100.0%	11446	100.0%	12124	100.0%	678	100.0%	104	100.0%	246	100.0%	1028	100.0%	13152	100.0%
Released [but out less than three years]	214		2287		2501		275		37		68		380		2881	

Note: Explanation of row and column headings is presented on pages 22 and 33.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT: OVERVIEW

Program History and Rationale

The relationship between alcohol and drug abuse and criminal behavior is both direct and indirect. Certainly in the case of illegal drugs, the acts of obtaining, possessing, or using such substances are criminal by definition. Substance abuse often contributes to other criminal behaviors, whether committed while under the influence of alcohol or drugs or motivated by the desire to obtain illegal substances. Since FY 1988, the Department has provided substance abuse treatment services within its correctional facilities through contracts with professional substance abuse treatment agencies.

As with other program intervention strategies, this service area traditionally has been characterized by multiple contractors, variation in treatment designs and protocols, and revisions of program specifications and expectations during the evaluation period.

Current Program Operations

FY 2001: The Department provided a total of 444 full-time equivalent contracted slots and an additional 30 non-contracted slots for inmate substance abuse treatment.

Treatment	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF	TOTAL
ADAPT (Mirror, Inc.)	20	48	48	32		52	52	8	260
Therapeutic Community (DCCCA, Inc.)				100			20	64	184
CDRP (Non-Contract)					30				30
Total Slots	20	48	48	132	30	52	72	72	474

The Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP) at Larned State Security Hospital provided the non-contracted services.

During FY 2001 the Department also expanded substance abuse treatment by including treatment as part of the InnerChange™ program located at Winfield Correctional Facility. Inmates with a need for substance abuse treatment received that treatment as part of the InnerChange program. In FY 2001, 30 inmates successfully met their substance abuse treatment requirement through InnerChange.

FY 2002: The Department reduced to 414 full-time equivalent contracted slots and increased to 40 non-contracted slots for inmate substance abuse treatment.

Treatment	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF	TOTAL
ADAPT (Mirror, Inc.)	22	48	36	36		36	48		226
Therapeutic Community (DCCCA, Inc.)				100			24	64	188
CDRP (Non-Contract)					40				40
Total Slots	22	48	36	136	40	36	72	64	454

The Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP) at Larned State Security Hospital provided the non-contracted services.

During FY 2002, 66 inmates successfully met their substance abuse treatment requirement through InnerChange.

Also in FY 2002, in agreement with DCCCA, Inc. (DCCCA), the Department expanded substance abuse treatment capability by combining substance abuse treatment with sex offender treatment for those inmates in need of both. During FY 2002, 57 inmates successfully met the requirement for substance abuse treatment as part of sex offender treatment.

FY 2003: As part of the Department's strategy to meet the FY 2003 budget allocations, ADAPT slots were eliminated. In addition, the Winfield Therapeutic Community was closed effective February 03. Remaining slots for FY 2003:

Treatment	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF	TOTAL
ADAPT									0
Therapeutic Community (DCCCA)				100			24	64/00 Effective Feb 03	188/124
CDRP (Non-Contract)					40				40
LWCC (GRW Corp.)							00/16 Effective Feb 03		00/16
Total Slots				100	40		24/40	64/00	228/180

The Department added 16 slots at the Labette Women's Correctional Camp (LWCC) for substance abuse treatment for female inmates. These slots are contracted by GRW Corporation.

FY 2004: The Department reduced to 200 full-time equivalent contracted slots and maintained 40 non-contracted slots for inmate substance abuse treatment. The Department added one medium-custody Therapeutic Community at the Hutchison Correctional Facility. The contract was with Mirror, Inc (Mirror).

Treatment	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF	TOTAL
Therapeutic Community (DCCCA)				100			24		124
Therapeutic Community (Mirror)			60						60
CDRP (Non-Contract)					40				40
LWCC (GRW Corp.)							16		16
Total Slots			60	100	40		40		240

FY 2005: The Department relocated the LCF Therapeutic Community to Osawatomie Correctional Facility and reduced the number of full-time equivalent slots to 80. This move isolates TC participants from the general population, which creates a better sense of "community" in the TC program. The Department maintained the number of full time equivalent contracted slots at 180 and the number of non-contracted slots at 40.

Treatment	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF	TOTAL
Therapeutic Community (DCCCA)				80			24		104
Therapeutic Community (Mirror)			60						60
CDRP (Non-Contract)					40				40
LWCC (GRW Corp.)							16		16
Total Slots			60	80	40		40		220

General Goal Statement

The overall goal of substance abuse treatment programs is to contribute to the Department's mission by providing a structured treatment regimen requiring the offender to accept personal responsibility for his or her behavior, to recognize and acknowledge the chronic nature of his or her substance abusing behavior cycle, and to acquire the specific cognitive and behavioral skills necessary to manage the targeted behavior and reduce the risk of relapse and re-offending.

As is the case with a non-offender population, offenders present with varying patterns of substance use/abuse and levels of dependence which require varying levels of treatment intensity and modality. A full continuum of treatment options would range from low intensity educational approaches to residential or potential hospitalization for the most severe levels of dependency or addiction. Recognizing that funding levels would not be sufficient for a full continuum of treatment options, the Department adopted a screening instrument designed to better allocate treatment resources based on severity of risk and need. In May 2001 the Department began using the Texas Christian University Drug Screen (TCUDS), a highly specific screening instrument designed to identify greater levels of dependency and reduce the potential for "false positives."

The value of any screening instrument or process for measuring substance dependency or other conditions is related to the instrument's sensitivity and specificity. Sensitivity refers to the accuracy at identifying even low levels of a condition; specificity refers to identifying higher levels of need with less discrimination at moderate or low levels. No instrument is perfect and cannot have optimum levels of both sensitivity and specificity. False positives, (e.g. over-identifying people for treatment with low level of need) are more likely with a highly sensitive instrument. Conversely, the potential for false negatives (e.g. under-identifying potential problems) increases with increased specificity in the instrument. From a policy perspective, the Department determined that it would target scarce treatment resources toward the higher levels of risk and need and that an instrument with greater specificity, such as the TCUDS, would assist that process more effectively.

Our future efforts regarding substance abuse treatment are to combine inmates' criminal risk level with their level of substance dependency (as determined by TCUDS) to determine priority for treatment. As the Department implements the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) risk/needs assessment instrument, we will be able to focus treatment resources to those offenders who have the most severe levels of substance dependency and who pose the highest risk of re-offending.

The Department began using the LSI-R in the Reception and Diagnostic Units at El Dorado and Topeka in May of 2003. Since that time, IMPP 10-104 (Facility Substance Abuse Treatment Programs) has been updated to reflect the cutoffs of the total risk score and the Alcohol/Drug domain risk score of the instrument to screen inmate participation in the substance abuse programs offered.

ADAPT Substance Abuse Treatment

Program Description

Until the end of FY 2002, Alcohol and Drug Addiction Primary Treatment (ADAPT) constituted the majority of the Department's substance abuse treatment slots. The ADAPT program was eliminated after FY 2002 as part of the Department's strategy to meet our 2003 budget allocations.

The ADAPT program design had provided a treatment approach based in cognitive-behavioral treatment. ADAPT was an intensive substance abuse treatment program for offenders who presented serious substance abuse issues. The treatment program was usually 60-90 days in length (45 days for the program in Ellsworth). Full-time slots provided 40 service hours a week of structured treatment activities aimed at substance abuse education, cognitive-behavioral change, and relapse prevention.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The program will utilize existing program capacity effectively by maintaining enrollments above 90% of contracted slots.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily enrollment records]

- Offenders will acquire or improve the cognitive and behavioral self-management skills necessary to control substance-abusing behavior and reduce re-offending.

[Measurement Indicators: return to prison rates; length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions]

- As an outcome of treatment, offenders will develop a workable plan to maintain behavioral management in the community and prevent relapse behaviors.

[Measurement Indicators: program completion rates; type of program termination; return to prison rates; revocation reasons; length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Outcome Measures

The description of the measures of program efficiency (output or process measures) and the description of the measure of outcome (recidivism) are essentially the same for all programs. These are presented as part of the introduction to the programs section of this report (see pages 36 and 37). Note that the ADAPT program was eliminated at the end of FY 2002.

Evaluation Highlights: ADAPT Substance Abuse Treatment Program

Output Highlights

- The number of contracted slots reached a high of 272 in FY 2000 then dropped to 260 in FY 2001 and to 226 in FY 2002. As indicated earlier, the program was eliminated at the end of FY 2002. Therefore, the output information is limited to FY 2000 through FY 2002.
- The average daily utilization rate of program slots increased from 83.6% in FY 2000 to 89.0% in FY 2001, but then dropped to 74.1% in FY 2002. The drop in FY 2002 is due partially to not enrolling offenders during the 4th quarter since the program was being eliminated at the end of that fiscal year.
- The total number of program participants was 1,684 in FY 2000, decreased to 1,636 in FY 2001, and decreased again to 1,161 in FY 2002. The large reduction in FY 2002 is due partially to termination of the program at the end of the fiscal year.
- The number of unduplicated participants was 1,621 in FY 2000, decreased to 1,574 in FY 2001, and decreased again to 1,113 in FY 2002. Again, the large reduction in FY 2002 is due partially to termination of the program at the end of the fiscal year.
- The number of unduplicated completions was 1,184 in FY 2000, increased to 1,306 in FY 2001, and then decreased to 990 in FY 2002.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants remained relatively stable from 90.2% in FY 2000 to 91.6% in FY 2001 and 88.9% in FY 2002.
- The cost per unduplicated participant decreased from \$831 in FY 2000 to \$770 in FY 2001. This cost increased to \$1,064 in FY 2002 (reflecting the drop in enrollments as the program ended).
- The cost per unduplicated completion decreased from \$1,137 in FY 2000 to \$927 in FY 2001, and then increased to \$1,197 in FY 2002.

Outcome Highlights

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who completed the ADAPT substance abuse treatment program during their initial incarceration, 27.1% returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the one-year follow-up tracking period, 34.0% and 39.8% as of the end of the two-year and three-year follow-up periods. This is in comparison to only slightly higher return rates of 30.7%, 36.6% and 41.4% during the same periods in the group assessed as in need of the program, but who did not participate. For those who participated in other substance abuse treatment

programs during their initial incarceration, the return rates were 23.3%, 29.6% and 34.2%, respectively.

- Comparison of return rates among different program exposure groups during one-year, two year and three-year follow-up periods: 27.1%, 34.0% and 39.8% for the offenders who successfully completed the ADAPT program, considerably lower than 36.0%, 42.5% and 48.9% return rates for those offenders who terminated treatment non-volitionally, and 38.8%, 44.1% and 48.7% for volitional non-completions.
- Rate of return with new sentences [including all categories of return with new sentences]: 7.4%, 11.5% and 15.2% for those completing treatment, slightly lower than 9.7%, 14.8% and 17.8% for those who needed the program but did not participate. The return rates were 10.9%, 16.0% and 18.9% for non-volitional non-completers, 16.7%, 21.1% and 23.8% for volitional non-completers and 6.3%, 10.0% and 12.9% for those who participated in other substance abuse programs during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively.
- Rate of return via condition violation: 4.8%, 20.2% and 23.3% during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively, for those completing treatment, compared to 17.1%, 20.5% and 22.6% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 20.9%, 25.5% and 30.0% for non-volitional non-completers, 18.8%, 21.5% and 23.0% for volitional non-completers and 13.6%, 18.2% and 20.3% for those who participated in other substance abuse programs.

Program Total Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: ADAPT
FY 2000 - FY 2004

Fiscal Year	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
Carried Forward	127		308		149					
Enrolled	1557		1328		1012					
Subtotal	1684		1636		1161					
Completions	1190	86.5%	1307	87.9%	992	85.4%				
Non-Volitional	114	8.3%	141	9.5%	134	11.5%				
Volitional	72	5.2%	39	2.6%	35	3.0%				
Subtotal: Terminations	1376	100.0%	1487	100.0%	1161	100.0%				
Carried to next FY	308		149		0					

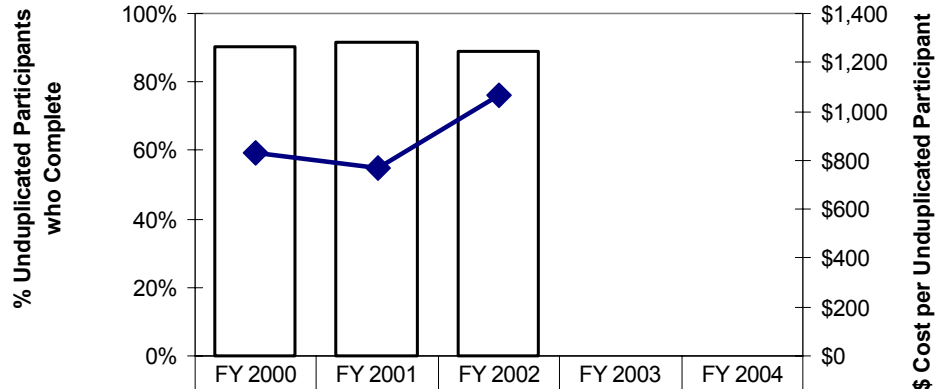
Program Cost and Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: ADAPT
FY 2000 - FY 2004

	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Actual Expenditures	\$ 1,346,419	\$ 1,211,280	\$ 1,184,730		
Contracted Slots (Full-time equivalent)	272	260	226		
Cost per Slot	\$ 4,950	\$ 4,659	\$ 5,242		
Number Participants, Total	1684	1636	1161		
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 800	\$ 740	\$ 1,020		
Unduplicated Participants	1621	1574	1113		
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 831	\$ 770	\$ 1,064		
Unduplicated Completions	1184	1306	990		
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$ 1,137	\$ 927	\$ 1,197		
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	90.2%	91.6%	88.9%		
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	308	149	0		

¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

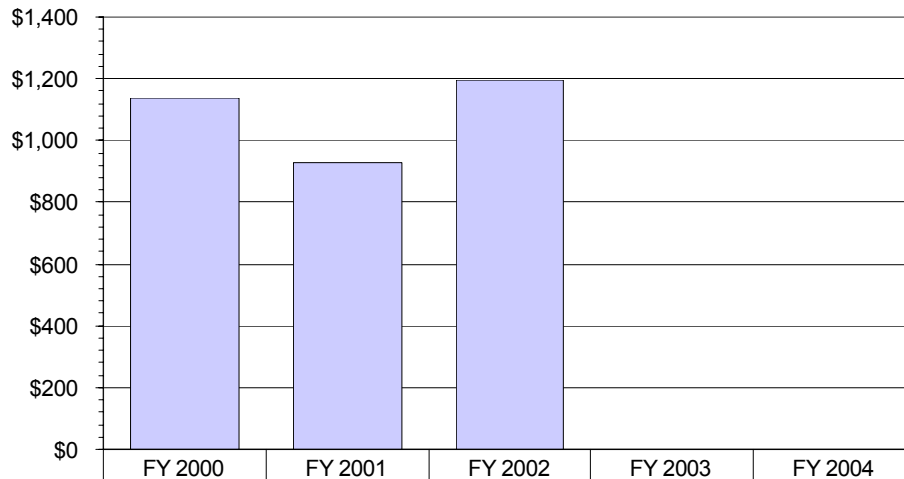
NOTE: Slight variation may exist between the data reported here and that presented in prior volumes of this report. Since the program evaluation effort stresses continuous improvement, data record updates are encouraged in instances where enhanced data reliabilities result. The data presented here reflects the most recent corrections.

**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: ADAPT
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



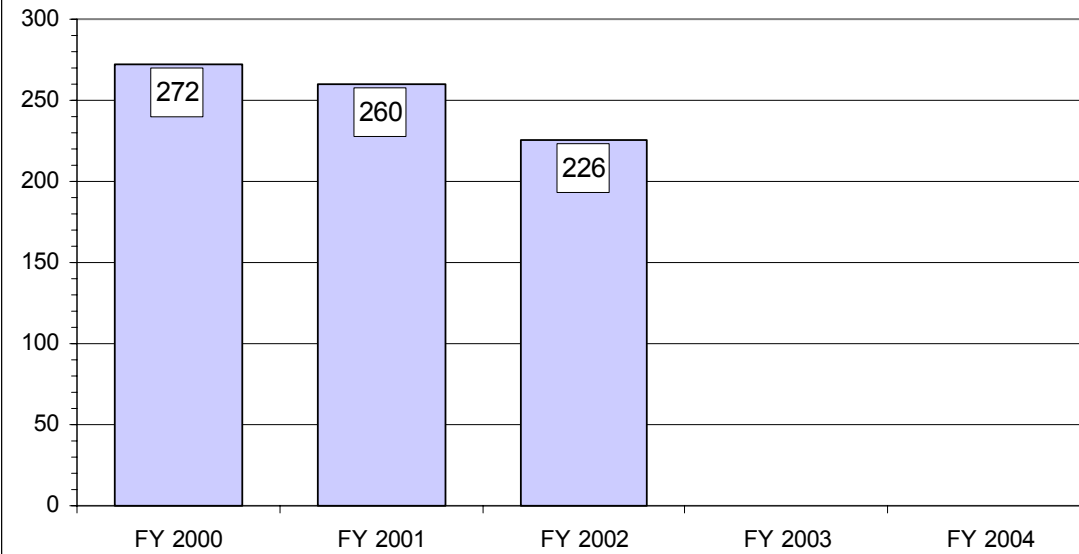
 % Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants	90.2%	91.6%	88.9%		
 \$ Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$831	\$770	\$1,064		

**Cost per Unduplicated Completion
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: ADAPT
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



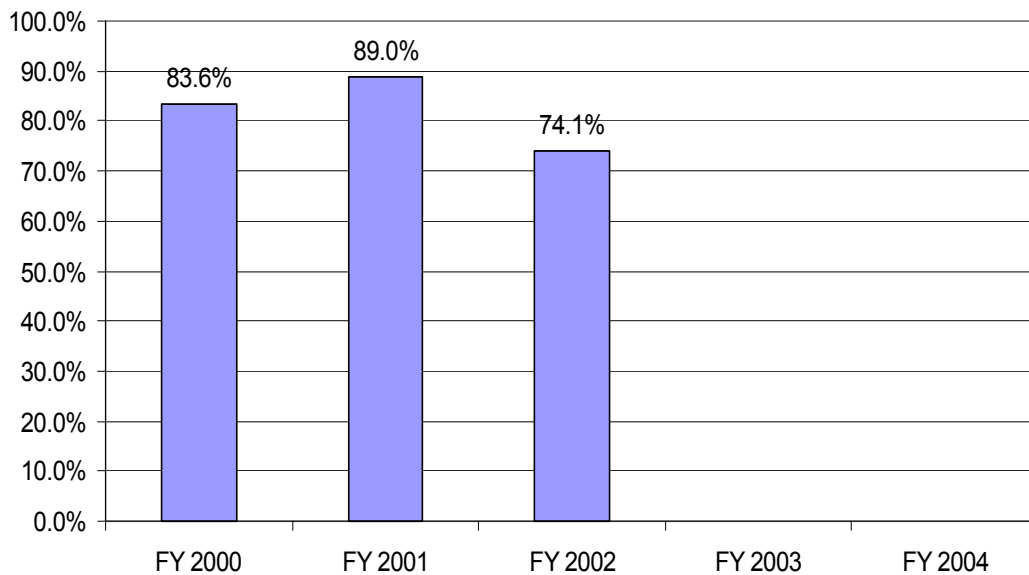
 Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$1,137	\$927	\$1,197		
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**Contracted Slots
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: ADAPT
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



Source: IPPPSL

**Annual Average Utilization Rate
Substance Abuse Treatment Program -- ADAPT
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



Inmate Program: Substance Abuse Treatment Program -- ADAPT*

**Return Rate of Offenders by Level of Program Exposure,
Type of Readmission, and Length of Follow-up Period**

Length of Follow-up and Type of Return	No Program Exposure								Program Exposure								Other Subs. Abuse Treatment Programs**		Total	
	Need		No Need		Information Unavailable		Subtotal: No Program Exp.		Completion		Non-Volitional Non-Completion		Volitional Non-Completion		Subtotal: Program Exp.					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
One-year Follow-up																				
No Return to KDOC	1853	69.3%	3870	75.0%	110	94.0%	5833	73.4%	2948	72.9%	135	64.0%	169	61.2%	3252	71.7%	1875	76.7%	10960	73.4%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	819	30.7%	1292	25.0%	7	6.0%	2118	26.6%	1098	27.1%	76	36.0%	107	38.8%	1281	28.3%	570	23.3%	3969	26.6%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	456	17.1%	711	13.8%	5	4.3%	1172	14.7%	598	14.8%	44	20.9%	52	18.8%	694	15.3%	332	13.6%	2198	14.7%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	171	6.4%	205	4.0%	0	0.0%	376	4.7%	198	4.9%	15	7.1%	37	13.4%	250	5.5%	104	4.3%	730	4.9%
Violation, New Sentence	82	3.1%	138	2.7%	0	0.0%	220	2.8%	99	2.4%	7	3.3%	9	3.3%	115	2.5%	46	1.9%	381	2.6%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	5	0.2%	8	0.2%	0	0.0%	13	0.2%	4	0.1%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	5	0.1%	3	0.1%	21	0.1%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	105	3.9%	230	4.5%	2	1.7%	337	4.2%	199	4.9%	9	4.3%	9	3.3%	217	4.8%	85	3.5%	639	4.3%
Subtotal	2672	100.0%	5162	100.0%	117	100.0%	7951	100.0%	4046	100.0%	211	100.0%	276	100.0%	4533	100.0%	2445	100.0%	14929	100.0%
Released [but out less than one year]	248		537		2		787		128		5		5		138		179		1104	
Two-year Follow-up																				
No Return to KDOC	1613	63.4%	3292	69.2%	106	91.4%	5011	67.5%	2540	66.0%	115	57.5%	151	55.9%	2806	65.0%	1620	70.4%	9437	67.2%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	931	36.6%	1467	30.8%	10	8.6%	2408	32.5%	1307	34.0%	85	42.5%	119	44.1%	1511	35.0%	680	29.6%	4599	32.8%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	521	20.5%	874	18.4%	7	6.0%	1402	18.9%	777	20.2%	51	25.5%	58	21.5%	886	20.5%	418	18.2%	2706	19.3%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	193	7.6%	235	4.9%	0	0.0%	428	5.8%	229	6.0%	17	8.5%	42	15.6%	288	6.7%	124	5.4%	840	6.0%
Violation, New Sentence	139	5.5%	228	4.8%	2	1.7%	369	5.0%	182	4.7%	10	5.0%	13	4.8%	205	4.7%	79	3.4%	653	4.7%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	42	1.7%	59	1.2%	1	0.9%	102	1.4%	32	0.8%	5	2.5%	2	0.7%	39	0.9%	28	1.2%	169	1.2%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	36	1.4%	71	1.5%	0	0.0%	107	1.4%	87	2.3%	2	1.0%	4	1.5%	93	2.2%	31	1.3%	231	1.6%
Subtotal	2544	100.0%	4759	100.0%	116	100.0%	7419	100.0%	3847	100.0%	200	100.0%	270	100.0%	4317	100.0%	2300	100.0%	14036	100.0%
Released [but out less than two years]	376		940		3		1319		327		16		11		354		324		1997	
Three-year Follow-up																				
No Return to KDOC	1430	58.6%	2815	64.2%	100	89.3%	4345	62.6%	2149	60.2%	97	51.1%	134	51.3%	2380	59.2%	1442	65.8%	8167	62.1%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	1012	41.4%	1573	35.8%	12	10.7%	2597	37.4%	1420	39.8%	93	48.9%	127	48.7%	1640	40.8%	748	34.2%	4985	37.9%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	552	22.6%	912	20.8%	7	6.3%	1471	21.2%	833	23.3%	57	30.0%	60	23.0%	950	23.6%	444	20.3%	2865	21.8%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	199	8.1%	243	5.5%	0	0.0%	442	6.4%	238	6.7%	17	8.9%	42	16.1%	297	7.4%	127	5.8%	866	6.6%
Violation, New Sentence	149	6.1%	246	5.6%	2	1.8%	397	5.7%	201	5.6%	12	6.3%	14	5.4%	227	5.6%	95	4.3%	719	5.5%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	89	3.6%	135	3.1%	2	1.8%	226	3.3%	104	2.9%	7	3.7%	6	2.3%	117	2.9%	62	2.8%	405	3.1%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	23	0.9%	37	0.8%	1	0.9%	61	0.9%	44	1.2%	0	0.0%	5	1.9%	49	1.2%	20	0.9%	130	1.0%
Subtotal	2442	100.0%	4388	100.0%	112	100.0%	6942	100.0%	3569	100.0%	190	100.0%	261	100.0%	4020	100.0%	2190	100.0%	13152	100.0%
Released [but out less than three years]	478		1311		7		1796		605		26		20		651		434		2881	

Note: Explanation of row and column headings is presented on pages 22 and 33.

* The ADAPT program was discontinued in June 2002.

** Offender has a history of participation (not necessarily completion) in one or more other KDOC Facility substance abuse treatment programs, including: CDRP, TC, Innerchange Subs. Abuse Treatment, Sex Offender Subs. Abuse Treatment and Female Subs. Abuse Treatment.

CDRP Substance Abuse Treatment

Program Description

Through the end of FY 2000, the Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP) at Larned State Security Hospital was operated by the State Security Hospital, thus KDOC exercised no direct control over the treatment curriculum. Starting in FY 2001 the CDRP staff became KDOC employees and the program came under the direct control of the Department.

Since FY 1998 CDRP has included a cognitive-behavioral component as a core treatment modality. Forty-three treatment slots were available in FY 1998 but were reduced to 30 beginning in FY 2001 and increased to 40 in FY 2002. The program lasts seven weeks and provides a minimum of 40 hours of structured therapeutic activities per week, emphasizing small group and individual counseling.

The CDRP is now the only short-term substance abuse treatment program the Department offers for male offenders. To qualify for the CDRP, inmates must have at least four months to serve, be minimum custody and have been identified as having a need for substance abuse treatment as indicated by a Texas Christian University Drug Screen (TCUDS) score of 3 or higher or a LSI-R overall risk score between 20 and 27 and an Alcohol/Drug domain score of 3 or higher. Inmates with more than one prior substance abuse treatment episode do not qualify for CDRP.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The program will utilize existing program capacity effectively by maintaining enrollments above 90% of contracted slots.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily enrollment records]

- Offenders will acquire or improve the cognitive and behavioral self-management skills necessary to control substance-abusing behavior and reduce re-offending.

[Measurement Indicators: return to prison rates; length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions]

- As an outcome of treatment, offenders will develop a workable plan to maintain behavioral management in the community and prevent relapse behaviors.

[Measurement Indicators: program completion rates; type of program termination; return to prison rates; revocation reasons; length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Outcome Measures

The output (process) indicators provide measures of program activity and efficiency. They include such data as the number of enrollments and terminations the program processes in a given time period, the number of individual offenders enrolled (unduplicated enrollments), the number of offenders who complete the program and the utilization of available capacity. The data in the tables and graphs that follow provide this information for each year of the review period.

- Program Activity Summary: FY2000 -- FY2004 -- this information describes the total volume of offenders into and out of the program over the 2000-2004 time frame.
- Program Slots and Annual Average Utilization Rate -- these graphics present the program's capacity and usage rate.

Funding for the CDRP Program is not identifiable separately. For this reason cost-related statistics are not presented (e.g. cost per participant, cost per completion).

Program outcome (recidivism) information is based on return to Kansas prisons. The outcome data in the recidivism table provide this information for the time period between July 1, 1991 and June 30, 2004. (For further explanation, please see also the description of Outcome Measures in *Section II: Analytic Procedures*.)

Evaluation Highlights: CDRP Substance Abuse Treatment Program

Output Highlights

- The number of allocated slots remained constant at 40 from FY 2002 to FY 2004.
- The average daily utilization increased from 86.4% in FY 2002 to 88.1% in FY 2003 and then to 93.5% in FY 2004.
- The number of program participants decreased from 196 in FY 2002 to 185 in FY 2003 and 182 in FY 2004.
- The number of unduplicated participants decreased from 194 in FY 2002 to 183 in FY 2003 and 171 in FY 2004.
- The number of unduplicated completions decreased from 112 in FY 2002 to 98 in FY 2003, and then to 69 in FY 2004.
- The completion ratio of unduplicated participants decreased from 71.8% in FY 2002 to 64.5% in FY 2003 and 53.1% in FY 2004.

Outcome Highlights

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who completed the CDRP substance abuse treatment program during their initial incarceration, 20.4% returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the one-year follow-up tracking period, 27.2% and 31.5% as of the end of the two-year and three-year follow-up periods. This is in comparison to substantially higher return rates of 30.7%, 36.6% and 41.4% during the same periods in the group assessed as in need of the program, but who did not participate. For those who participated in other substance abuse treatment programs during their initial incarcerations, the return rates were 28.5%, 35.2% and 41.2%, respectively.
- Comparison of return rates among different program exposure groups during one-year, two year and three-year follow-up periods: 20.4%, 27.2% and 31.5% for the offenders who successfully completed CDRP treatment, substantially lower than 30.3%, 35.5% and 38.7% return rates for those offenders who terminated treatment non-volitionally, and 28.9%, 34.3% and 38.1% for volitional non-completions.
- Rate of return with new sentences [including all categories of return with new sentences]: 6.2%, 10.2% and 12.7% for those completing treatment, compared to 9.7%, 14.8% and 17.8% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 3.0%, 3.2% and 6.4% for non-volitional non-completers, 8.4%, 12.2% and 15.3% for volitional non-completers and 7.9%, 12.1% and 15.7% for those who participated in other substance abuse programs during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively.

There is no clear pattern – depending on the period of follow-up, the return rate among the completers was sometimes lower and other times higher than the comparison groups.

- Rate of return via condition violation: 11.2%, 15.7% and 17.6% during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively, for those completing treatment, somewhat lower than 17.1%, 20.5% and 22.6% for those who needed the program but did not participate. The return rates were 27.3%, 32.3% and 32.3% for non-volitional non-completers, 17.1%, 20.9% and 22.5% for volitional non-completers and 15.7%, 21.0% and 24.2% for those who participated in other substance abuse programs.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: CDRP
FY 2000 - FY 2004**

Fiscal Year	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward	41		0		26		38		31	
# Enrolled	267		181		170		147		151	
Subtotal	308		181		196		185		182	
Completions	252	81.8%	120	77.4%	112	70.9%	98	63.6%	69	48.9%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	7	2.3%	8	5.2%	7	4.4%	16	10.4%	12	8.5%
Volitional	49	15.9%	27	17.4%	39	24.7%	40	26.0%	60	42.6%
Subtotal: Terminations	308	100.0%	155	100.0%	158	100.0%	154	100.0%	141	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	0		26		38		31		41	

**Program Cost and Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: CDRP ²
FY 2000 - FY 2004**

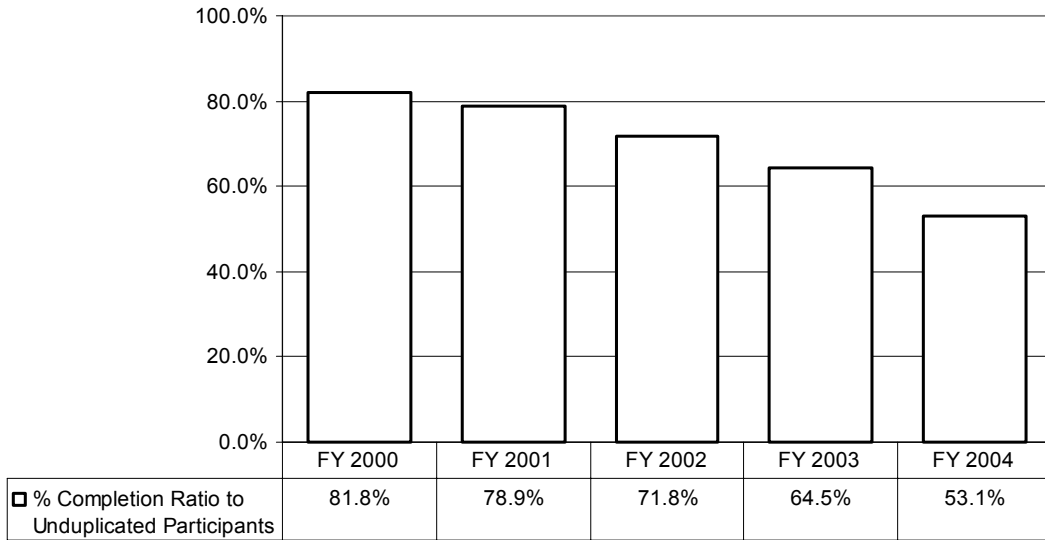
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Slots	43	30	40	40	40
Number Participants, Total	308	181	196	185	182
Unduplicated Participants	308	178	194	183	171
Unduplicated Completions	252	120	112	98	69
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	81.8%	78.9%	71.8%	64.5%	53.1%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	0	26	38	31	41

¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

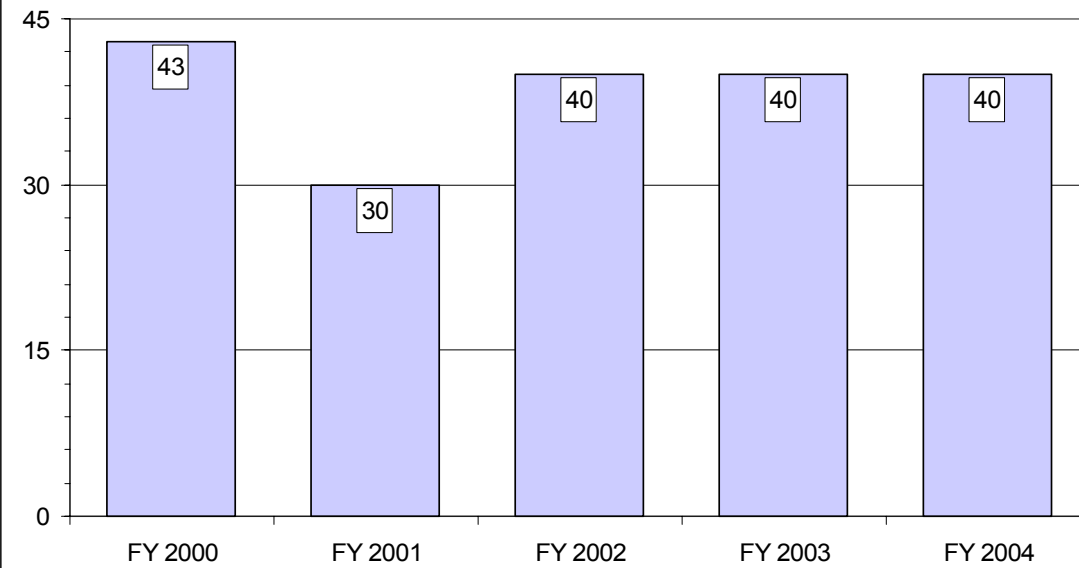
² CDRP is a program that is run by KDOC. As such, no program-specific cost data is available.

NOTE: Slight variation may exist between the data reported here and that presented in prior volumes of this report. Since the program evaluation effort stresses continuous improvement, data record updates are encouraged in instances where enhanced data reliabilities result. The data presented here reflects the most recent corrections.

**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: CDRP
FY 2000 - FY 2004**

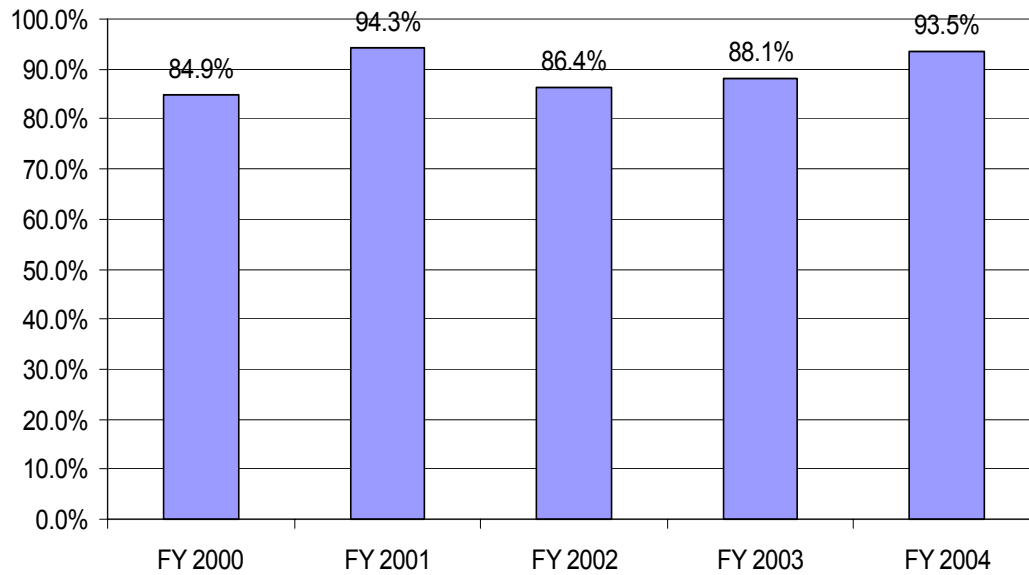


**Available Slots
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: CDRP
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



Source: IPPPSL

Annual Average Utilization Rate
Substance Abuse Treatment Program -- CDRP
FY 2000 - FY 2004



Inmate Program: Substance Abuse Treatment Program -- CDRP

**Return Rate of Offenders by Level of Program Exposure,
Type of Readmission, and Length of Follow-up Period**

Length of Follow-up and Type of Return	No Program Exposure								Program Exposure								Other Subs. Abuse Treatment Programs*		Total	
	Need		No Need		Information Unavailable		Subtotal: No Program Exp.		Completion		Non-Volitional Non-Completion		Volitional Non-Completion		Subtotal: Program Exp.					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
One-year Follow-up																				
No Return to KDOC	1853	69.3%	3870	75.0%	110	94.0%	5833	73.4%	1374	79.6%	23	69.7%	295	71.1%	1692	77.8%	3435	71.5%	10960	73.4%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	819	30.7%	1292	25.0%	7	6.0%	2118	26.6%	353	20.4%	10	30.3%	120	28.9%	483	22.2%	1368	28.5%	3969	26.6%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	456	17.1%	711	13.8%	5	4.3%	1172	14.7%	194	11.2%	9	27.3%	71	17.1%	274	12.6%	752	15.7%	2198	14.7%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	171	6.4%	205	4.0%	0	0.0%	376	4.7%	73	4.2%	0	0.0%	25	6.0%	98	4.5%	256	5.3%	730	4.9%
Violation, New Sentence	82	3.1%	138	2.7%	0	0.0%	220	2.8%	33	1.9%	1	3.0%	9	2.2%	43	2.0%	118	2.5%	381	2.6%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	5	0.2%	8	0.2%	0	0.0%	13	0.2%	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	3	0.1%	5	0.1%	21	0.1%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	105	3.9%	230	4.5%	2	1.7%	337	4.2%	51	3.0%	0	0.0%	14	3.4%	65	3.0%	237	4.9%	639	4.3%
Subtotal	2672	100.0%	5162	100.0%	117	100.0%	7951	100.0%	1727	100.0%	33	100.0%	415	100.0%	2175	100.0%	4803	100.0%	14929	100.0%
Released [but out less than one year]	248		537		2		787		51		9		11		71		246		1104	
Two-year Follow-up																				
No Return to KDOC	1613	63.4%	3292	69.2%	106	91.4%	5011	67.5%	1217	72.8%	20	64.5%	264	65.7%	1501	71.3%	2925	64.8%	9437	67.2%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	931	36.6%	1467	30.8%	10	8.6%	2408	32.5%	455	27.2%	11	35.5%	138	34.3%	604	28.7%	1587	35.2%	4599	32.8%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	521	20.5%	874	18.4%	7	6.0%	1402	18.9%	263	15.7%	10	32.3%	84	20.9%	357	17.0%	947	21.0%	2706	19.3%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	193	7.6%	235	4.9%	0	0.0%	428	5.8%	92	5.5%	0	0.0%	28	7.0%	120	5.7%	292	6.5%	840	6.0%
Violation, New Sentence	139	5.5%	228	4.8%	2	1.7%	369	5.0%	60	3.6%	1	3.2%	13	3.2%	74	3.5%	210	4.7%	653	4.7%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	42	1.7%	59	1.2%	1	0.9%	102	1.4%	18	1.1%	0	0.0%	8	2.0%	26	1.2%	41	0.9%	169	1.2%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	36	1.4%	71	1.5%	0	0.0%	107	1.4%	22	1.3%	0	0.0%	5	1.2%	27	1.3%	97	2.1%	231	1.6%
Subtotal	2544	100.0%	4759	100.0%	116	100.0%	7419	100.0%	1672	100.0%	31	100.0%	402	100.0%	2105	100.0%	4512	100.0%	14036	100.0%
Released [but out less than two years]	376		940		3		1319		106		11		24		141		537		1997	
Three-year Follow-up																				
No Return to KDOC	1430	58.6%	2815	64.2%	100	89.3%	4345	62.6%	1108	68.5%	19	61.3%	242	61.9%	1369	67.1%	2453	58.8%	8167	62.1%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	1012	41.4%	1573	35.8%	12	10.7%	2597	37.4%	510	31.5%	12	38.7%	149	38.1%	671	32.9%	1717	41.2%	4985	37.9%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	552	22.6%	912	20.8%	7	6.3%	1471	21.2%	285	17.6%	10	32.3%	88	22.5%	383	18.8%	1011	24.2%	2865	21.8%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	199	8.1%	243	5.5%	0	0.0%	442	6.4%	94	5.8%	0	0.0%	29	7.4%	123	6.0%	301	7.2%	866	6.6%
Violation, New Sentence	149	6.1%	246	5.6%	2	1.8%	397	5.7%	75	4.6%	1	3.2%	14	3.6%	90	4.4%	232	5.6%	719	5.5%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	89	3.6%	135	3.1%	2	1.8%	226	3.3%	38	2.3%	1	3.2%	17	4.3%	56	2.7%	123	2.9%	405	3.1%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	23	0.9%	37	0.8%	1	0.9%	61	0.9%	18	1.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	19	0.9%	50	1.2%	130	1.0%
Subtotal	2442	100.0%	4388	100.0%	112	100.0%	6942	100.0%	1618	100.0%	31	100.0%	391	100.0%	2040	100.0%	4170	100.0%	13152	100.0%
Released [but out less than three years]	478		1311		7		1796		160		11		35		206		879		2881	

Note: Explanation of row and column headings is presented on pages 22 and 33.

* Offender has a history of participation (not necessarily completion) in one or more other KDOC Facility substance abuse treatment programs, including: ADAPT, TC, Innerchange Subs. Abuse Treatment, Sex Offender Subs. Abuse Treatment and Female Subs. Abuse Treatment.

Labette Women's Correctional Camp (LWCC Program)

Program Description

Beginning FY 2003 the Department contracted with GRW Corporation for the development, implementation and operation of a substance abuse program that lasts approximately 90 days for female offenders. The primary component of this program is a cognitive restructuring curriculum.

The Labette camp is the only short-term substance abuse treatment program for female inmates. To qualify for this program, the participant must hold minimum custody and have at least 90 days remaining on her sentence prior to any possible discharge from her sentence or release to community supervision. Also, the participant must meet all medical requirements for placement at this facility.

In addition to the custody and medical requirements for the LWCC program, the participant must be identified as having a need for substance abuse treatment, as indicated by a score of 3 or higher in the Alcohol and Drug domain of the LSI-R assessment. Female inmates without an LSI-R score but who have a Texas Christian University Drug Screen (TCUDS) score of 3 or higher are also included in the selection criteria.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The program will utilize existing program capacity effectively by maintaining enrollments above 90% of contracted slots.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily enrollment records]

- Offenders will acquire or improve the cognitive and behavioral self-management skills necessary to control substance-abusing behavior and reduce re-offending.

[Measurement Indicators: return to prison rates; length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions]

- As an outcome of treatment, offenders will develop a workable plan to maintain behavioral management in the community and prevent relapse behaviors.

[Measurement Indicators: program completion rates; type of program termination; return to prison rates; revocation reasons; length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency Measures

The description of the measures of program efficiency (output or process measures) is essentially the same for all programs. This is presented as part of the introduction to the programs section of this report (see pages 36 and 37). Note that the LWCC program is too new to have sufficient outcome data.

Evaluation Highlights: LWCC Substance Abuse Treatment Program

Output Highlights

- The number of participants in this program in FY 2003 was 32. This number increased to 62 in FY 2004.
- The number of completions was 11 in FY 2003. This number increased to 32 in FY 2004.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: LWCC
FY 2000 - FY 2004**

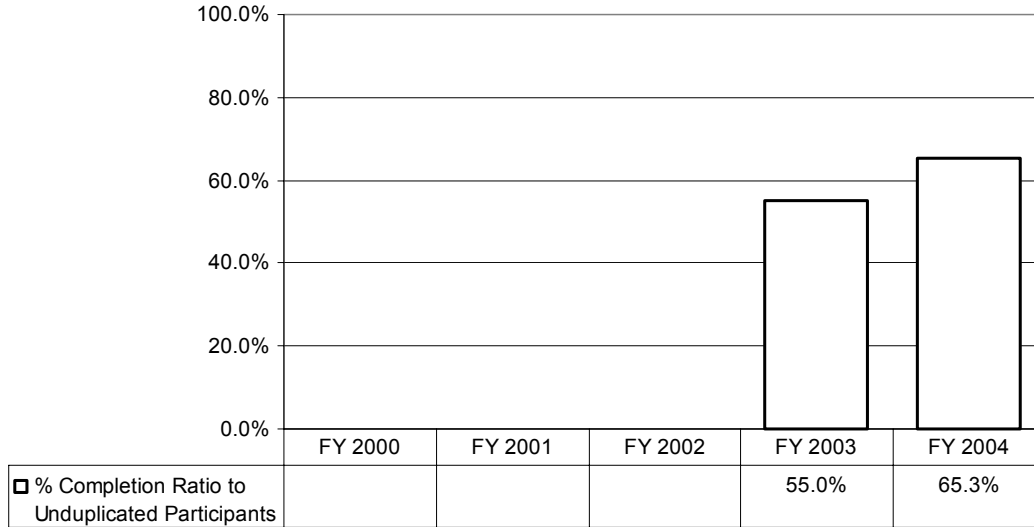
Fiscal Year	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
Carried Forward							0		12	
Enrolled							32		50	
Subtotal							32		62	
Completions							11	55.0%	32	64.0%
Completions										
Non-Volitional							3	15.0%	8	16.0%
Volitional							6	30.0%	10	20.0%
Subtotal: Terminations							20	100.0%	50	100.0%
Carried to next FY							12		12	

Program Cost and Activity Summary Substance Abuse Treatment Program: LWCC ² FY 2000 - FY 2004					
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Slots				8	16
Number Participants, Total				32	62
Unduplicated Participants				32	61
Unduplicated Completions				11	32
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹				55.0%	65.3%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY				12	12

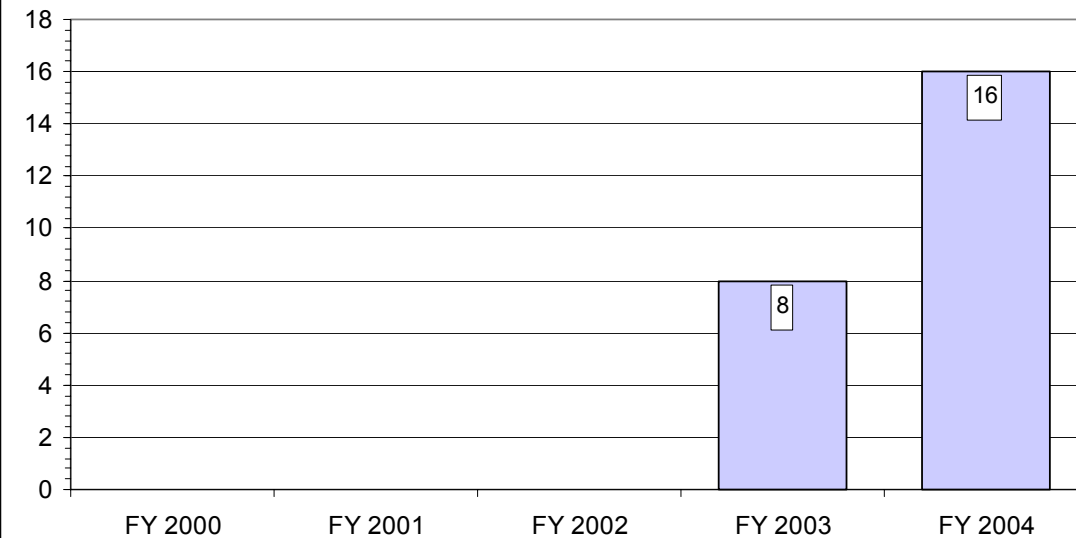
¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

² For Labette County Conservation Camp, the funds were 90/10 split between VOITIS and SGF for 32 beds for female offenders – 16 beds for the KDOC substance abuse treatment program for females. KDOC pays GRW a rate based on beds filled. Amount paid for substance abuse treatment is not available.

**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: LWCC
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



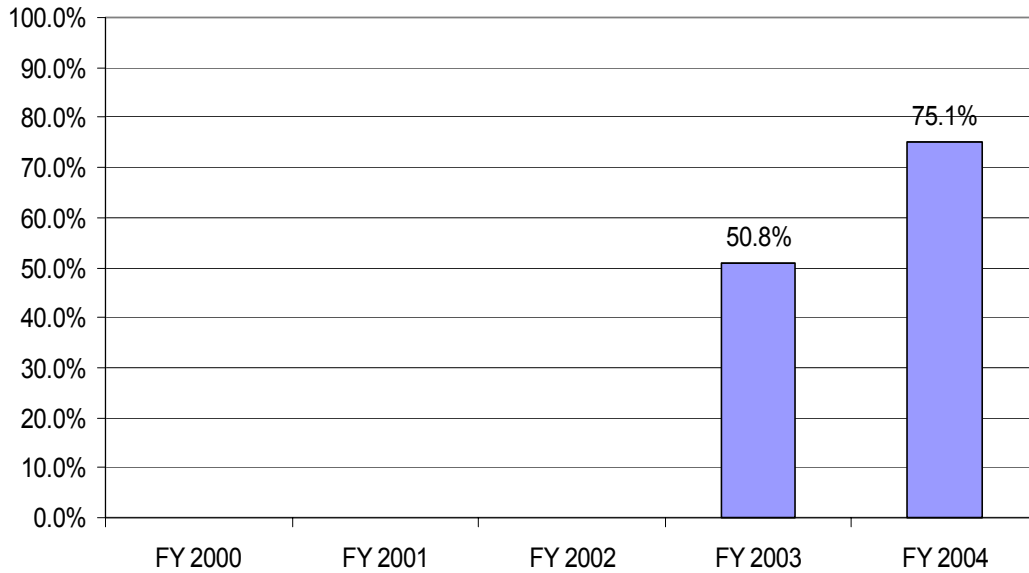
**Available Slots
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: LWCC
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



Source: IPPPSL

* NOTE: The Substance Abuse Treatment program for female began in Jan 2003 with 16 full-time equivalent slots. This is a weighted average number of slot -- not year end number.

Annual Average Utilization Rate
Substance Abuse Treatment Program -- LWCC
FY 2000 - FY 2004



Therapeutic Community (TC) Substance Abuse Treatment

Program Description – Overview

The Department currently contracts for therapeutic communities located in Lansing, Topeka, and Hutchinson. Since FY 2001, DCCCA, Inc. has been the contractor for the Lansing and Topeka programs. In FY 2004, the Department contracted with Mirror, Inc. for a therapeutic community at Hutchinson for medium-custody inmates. Previously, the Department had contracted with DCCCA, Inc. for a TC in Winfield, but this program was eliminated in February 2003 due to funding cuts. Although each TC has distinct target populations and varying program lengths, the core curricula and goals are similar.

The TC program provides a structured living and treatment environment for offenders with substance abuse problems. The program ranges from 6 to 18 months (depending on the location and each individual's treatment needs) and contains three phases - orientation, treatment and transition. The program emphasizes cognitive restructuring and graduated incentives within its treatment curriculum.

An additional required feature of the TC treatment concept includes a community-based component. The Transitional Therapeutic Community (TTC) services are an extension of therapeutic community methods and objectives. The Department has provided TTC services for each TC in varying numbers and location.

The Department uses the TC as a treatment resource for those inmates with a greater level of treatment need as indicated by a TCUDS score of at least three and a history of more than one prior treatment episode. The LSI-R assessment tool is being utilized to screen these inmates as well. Male inmates with a total LSI-R score of 28 or greater and who have a criminogenic need for treatment as indicated with a score of 3 or higher in the Alcohol/Drug domain are also included in the target population. Female inmates who have a criminogenic need for substance abuse treatment as indicated by a score of 3 or higher in the Alcohol/Drug domain of the LSI-R assessment will be eligible for services in the TC program at Topeka.

To qualify for TC, inmates must have enough time left to serve and be classified as minimum/medium custody.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The programs will utilize existing program capacity effectively by maintaining enrollments above 90% of contracted slots.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily enrollment records]

- Offenders will acquire or improve the cognitive and behavioral self-management skills necessary to control substance-abusing behavior and reduce re-offending.

[Measurement Indicators: return to prison rates; length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions]

- As an outcome of treatment, offenders will develop a workable plan to maintain behavioral management in the community and prevent relapse behaviors.

[Measurement Indicators: program completion rates; type of program termination; return to prison rates; revocation reasons; length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Outcome Measures

The description of the measures of program efficiency (output or process measures) and the description of the measure of outcome (recidivism) are essentially the same for all programs. These are presented as part of the introduction to the programs section of this report (see pages 36 and 37).

Note that outcome (recidivism) information is presented for all therapeutic community programs combined, but not for the individual TC programs. The earliest program experience data has been available only since FY 1997 and it varied for different facilities.

Evaluation Highlights: Combined Therapeutic Community Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

Output Highlights

- The number of contracted slots decreased from 188 in FY 2002 to 161.33 in FY 2003 and then increased to 179 in FY 2004.
- The average daily utilization decreased slightly from 89.0% in FY 2002 to 87.7% in FY 2003, then to 83.4% in FY 2004.
- The number of program participants increased from 447 in FY 2002 to 509 in FY 2003 and then decreased to 482 in FY 2004.
- The number of unduplicated completions dropped from 171 in FY 2002 to 139 in FY 2003 and dropped again to 99 in FY 2004.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants decreased from 65.3% in FY 2002 to 50.4% in FY 2003 then to 37.9% in FY 2004.

- The cost per unduplicated participant dropped from \$1,806 in FY 2002 to \$1,638 in FY 2003, then rose to \$1,869 in FY 2004.
- The cost per unduplicated completion increase from \$4,520 in FY 2002 to \$4,690 in FY 2003 and \$7,646 in FY 2004.

Outcome Highlights

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who completed the Therapeutic Community substance abuse treatment program during their initial incarceration, 23.8% returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the one-year follow-up tracking period, 29.9% and 38.0% as of the end of the two-year and three-year follow-up periods. This is in comparison to the somewhat higher return rates of 30.7%, 36.6% and 41.4% during the same periods in the group assessed as in need of the program, but who did not participate.

Note the return rate for the “need but no program” group was about seven percentage points higher at one-year follow-up, but this difference decreased to only about three percentage points at three-year follow-up. For those who participated in other substance abuse treatment programs during their initial incarcerations, the return rates were 26.4%, 33.0% and 38.1%, respectively.

- Comparison of return rates among different program exposure groups during one-year, two year and three-year follow-up periods: 23.8%, 29.9% and 38.0% for the offenders who successfully completed Therapeutic Community substance abuse treatment, somewhat lower than 29.3%, 37.5% and 44.0% return rates for those offenders who terminated treatment non-volitionally, and 41.1%, 48.9% and 61.5% for volitional non-completions.
- Rate of return with new sentences [including all categories of return with new sentences]: 4.2%, 6.3% and 10.3% for those completing treatment, compared to 9.7%, 14.8% and 17.8% for those who needed the program but did not participate. The return rates were 2.4%, 12.5% and 16.0% for non-volitional non-completers, 10.7%, 14.4% and 20.4% for all those volitional non-completers and 7.5%, 11.6% and 14.9% for those who participated in other substance abuse programs during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively.
- Rate of return via condition violation: 15.4%, 21.7% and 26.0% during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively, for those completing treatment and differed little from 17.1%, 20.5% and 22.6% for those who needed the program but did not participate. The return rates were 17.1%, 21.9% and 28.0% for non-volitional non-completers, 23.2%, 33.3% and 39.7% for volitional non-completers and 14.5%, 19.4% and 22.1% for those who participated in other substance abuse programs.

Program Total Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment: All Therapeutic Community Treatment Programs
FY 2000 - FY 2004

Fiscal Year	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004**	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
Carried Forward	170		164		170		166		122	
Enrolled	342		274		277		343		360	
Subtotal	512		438		447		509		482	
Terminations ¹	2		1		0		0		0	
Non-completions	156	45.1%	172	64.4%	172	61.2%	139	35.9%	99	29.3%
Volitional	99	28.6%	42	15.7%	23	8.2%	126	32.6%	94	27.8%
Non-Volitional	91	26.3%	53	19.9%	86	30.6%	122	31.5%	145	42.9%
Subtotal: Terminations	346	100.0%	267	100.0%	281	100.0%	387	100.0%	338	100.0%
Carried to next FY	164		170		166		122		144	

TC used to be tracked in "phases" where three phases accounted for the entire program. Thus, an offender had the opportunity to "complete" or be promoted from each of the three phases before successful completion of the total Therapeutic Community program. However, the method was changed several years ago so that each offender can only complete the entire TC program (rather than individual phases).

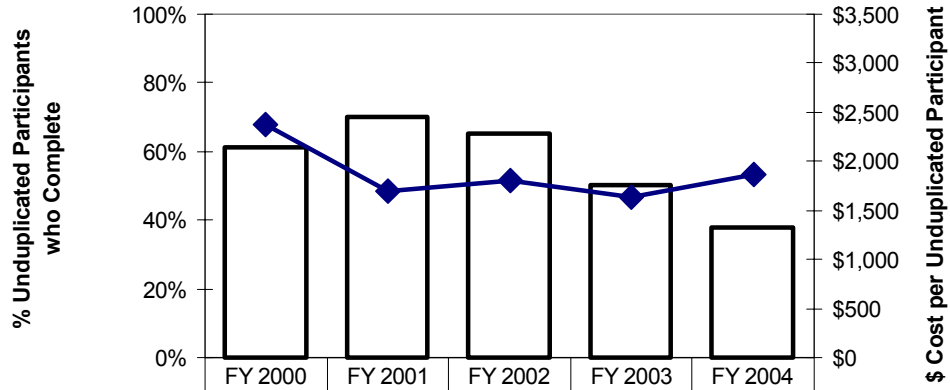
For FY 2004, there were 3 TC enrollments that were terminated via the volitional non-completions category "Refused to Enter." These were not counted in the individual TC programs because the physical location at the time of refusal was not one of the three facilities that have TC programs.

Program Cost and Activity Summary Substance Abuse Treatment Programs - All Therapeutic Communities FY 2000 - FY 2004					
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Actual Expenditures	\$ 994,824	\$ 706,585	\$ 772,868	\$ 651,866	\$ 757,000
Contracted Slots (Full-time equivalent)	178	184	188	161.33	179
Cost per Slot	\$ 5,589	\$ 3,840	\$ 4,111	\$ 4,041	\$ 4,229
Number Participants, Total	512	438	447	509	482
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 1,943	\$ 1,613	\$ 1,729	\$ 1,281	\$ 1,571
Unduplicated Participants	419	416	428	398	405
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 2,374	\$ 1,699	\$ 1,806	\$ 1,638	\$ 1,869
Unduplicated Completions	156	172	171	139	99
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$ 6,377	\$ 4,108	\$ 4,520	\$ 4,690	\$ 7,646
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	61.2%	69.9%	65.3%	50.4%	37.9%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	164	170	166	122	144

¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

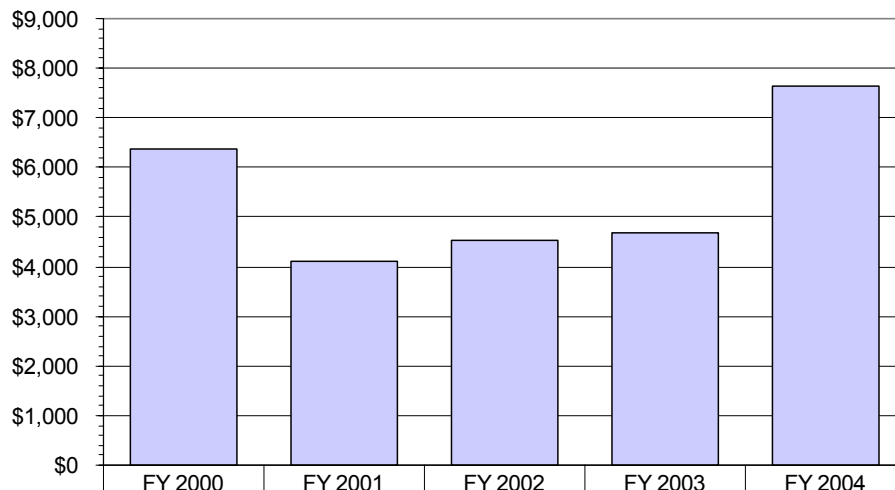
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**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
Substance Abuse Treatment: All Therapeutic Communities
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



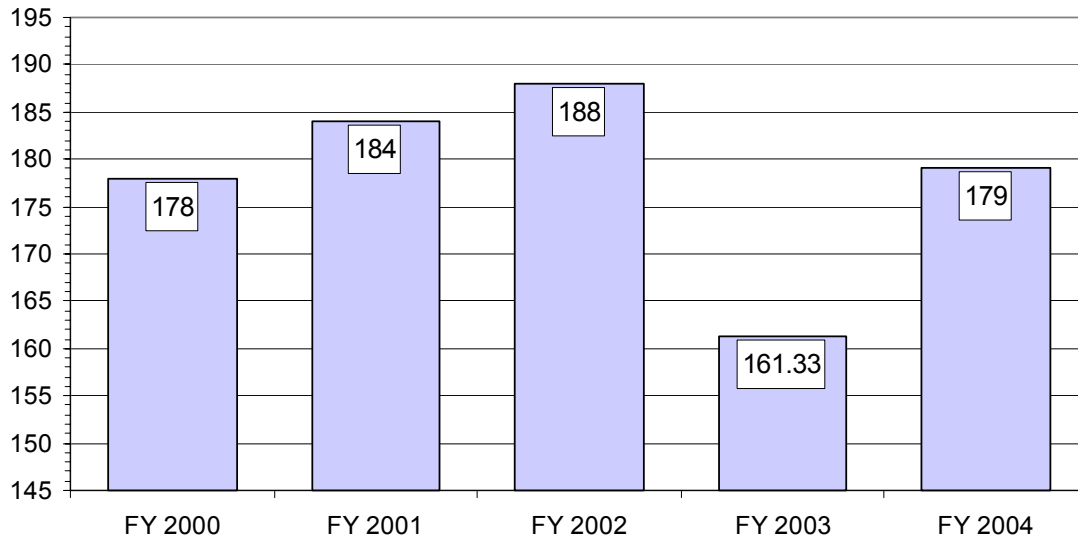
% Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
\$ Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$2,374	\$1,699	\$1,806	\$1,638	\$1,869

**Cost per Unduplicated Completion
Substance Abuse Treatment: All Therapeutic Communities
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



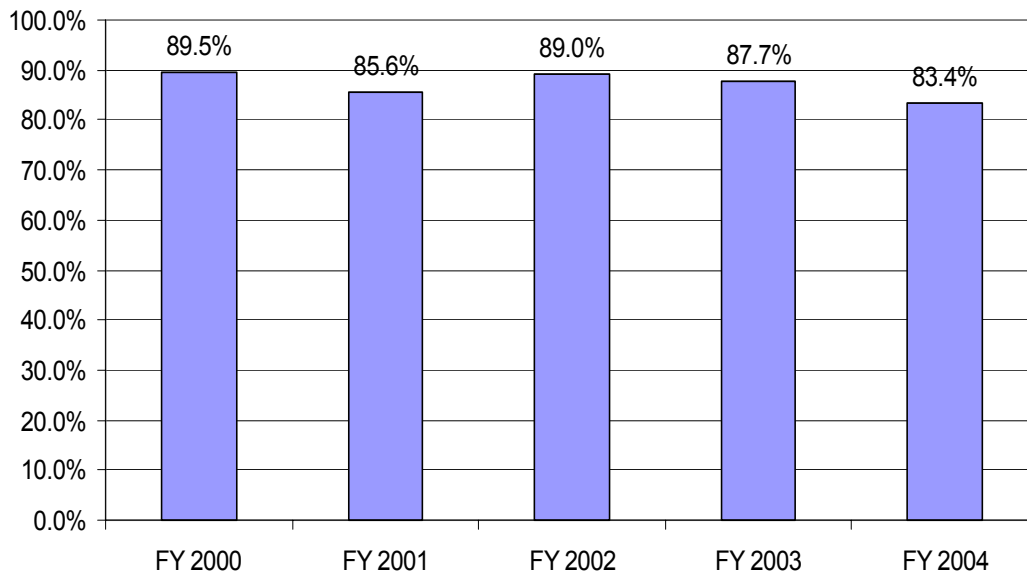
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
	\$6,377	\$4,108	\$4,520	\$4,690	\$7,646

**Contracted Slots
Substance Abuse Treatment: All Therapeutic Communities
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



Source: IPPPSL

**Annual Average Utilization Rate
Substance Abuse Treatment Program -- All Therapeutic Communities
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



Inmate Program: Substance Abuse Treatment Program -- Therapeutic Community (TC)

**Return Rate of Offenders by Level of Program Exposure,
Type of Readmission, and Length of Follow-up Period**

Length of Follow-up and Type of Return	No Program Exposure								Program Exposure								Other Subs. Abuse Treatment Programs*		Total	
					Information Unavailable		Subtotal: No Program Exp.		Non-Volitional				Volitional		Subtotal:					
	Need		No Need						Completion		Non-Completion		Non-Completion		Program Exp.					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
One-year Follow-up																				
No Return to KDOC	1853	69.3%	3870	75.0%	110	94.0%	5833	73.4%	183	76.3%	29	70.7%	66	58.9%	278	70.7%	4849	73.6%		
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	819	30.7%	1292	25.0%	7	6.0%	2118	26.6%	57	23.8%	12	29.3%	46	41.1%	115	29.3%	1736	26.4%		
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	456	17.1%	711	13.8%	5	4.3%	1172	14.7%	37	15.4%	7	17.1%	26	23.2%	70	17.8%	956	14.5%		
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	171	6.4%	205	4.0%	0	0.0%	376	4.7%	6	2.5%	0	0.0%	9	8.0%	15	3.8%	339	5.1%		
Violation, New Sentence	82	3.1%	138	2.7%	0	0.0%	220	2.8%	4	1.7%	1	2.4%	3	2.7%	8	2.0%	153	2.3%		
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	5	0.2%	8	0.2%	0	0.0%	13	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	0.1%		
Active Warrant [End of Period]	105	3.9%	230	4.5%	2	1.7%	337	4.2%	10	4.2%	4	9.8%	8	7.1%	22	5.6%	280	4.3%		
Subtotal	2672	100.0%	5162	100.0%	117	100.0%	7951	100.0%	240	100.0%	41	100.0%	112	100.0%	393	100.0%	6585	100.0%		
Released [but out less than one year]	248		537		2		787		7		31		17		55		262			
Two-year Follow-up																				
No Return to KDOC	1613	63.4%	3292	69.2%	106	91.4%	5011	67.5%	155	70.1%	20	62.5%	46	51.1%	221	64.4%	4205	67.2%		
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	931	36.6%	1467	30.8%	10	8.6%	2408	32.5%	66	29.9%	12	37.5%	44	48.9%	122	35.6%	2069	33.0%		
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	521	20.5%	874	18.4%	7	6.0%	1402	18.9%	48	21.7%	7	21.9%	30	33.3%	85	24.8%	1219	19.4%		
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	193	7.6%	235	4.9%	0	0.0%	428	5.8%	6	2.7%	0	0.0%	9	10.0%	15	4.4%	397	6.3%		
Violation, New Sentence	139	5.5%	228	4.8%	2	1.7%	369	5.0%	6	2.7%	3	9.4%	4	4.4%	13	3.8%	271	4.3%		
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	42	1.7%	59	1.2%	1	0.9%	102	1.4%	2	0.9%	1	3.1%	0	0.0%	3	0.9%	64	1.0%		
Active Warrant [End of Period]	36	1.4%	71	1.5%	0	0.0%	107	1.4%	4	1.8%	1	3.1%	1	1.1%	6	1.7%	118	1.9%		
Subtotal	2544	100.0%	4759	100.0%	116	100.0%	7419	100.0%	221	100.0%	32	100.0%	90	100.0%	343	100.0%	6274	100.0%		
Released [but out less than two years]	376		940		3		1319		26		40		39		105		573			
Three-year Follow-up																				
No Return to KDOC	1430	58.6%	2815	64.2%	100	89.3%	4345	62.6%	119	62.0%	14	56.0%	30	38.5%	163	55.3%	3659	61.9%		
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	1012	41.4%	1573	35.8%	12	10.7%	2597	37.4%	73	38.0%	11	44.0%	48	61.5%	132	44.7%	2256	38.1%		
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	552	22.6%	912	20.8%	7	6.3%	1471	21.2%	50	26.0%	7	28.0%	31	39.7%	88	29.8%	1306	22.1%		
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	199	8.1%	243	5.5%	0	0.0%	442	6.4%	6	3.1%	0	0.0%	9	11.5%	15	5.1%	409	6.9%		
Violation, New Sentence	149	6.1%	246	5.6%	2	1.8%	397	5.7%	7	3.6%	3	12.0%	4	5.1%	14	4.7%	308	5.2%		
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	89	3.6%	135	3.1%	2	1.8%	226	3.3%	7	3.6%	1	4.0%	3	3.8%	11	3.7%	168	2.8%		
Active Warrant [End of Period]	23	0.9%	37	0.8%	1	0.9%	61	0.9%	3	1.6%	0	0.0%	1	1.3%	4	1.4%	65	1.1%		
Subtotal	2442	100.0%	4388	100.0%	112	100.0%	6942	100.0%	192	100.0%	25	100.0%	78	100.0%	295	100.0%	5915	100.0%		
Released [but out less than three years]	478		1311		7		1796		55		47		51		153		932			

Note: Explanation of row and column headings is presented on pages 22 and 33.

* Offender has a history of participation (not necessarily completion) in one or more other KDOC Facility substance abuse treatment programs, including: ADAPT, CDRP, Innerchange Subs. Abuse Treatment, Sex Offender Subs. Abuse Treatment and Female Subs. Abuse Treatment.

Therapeutic Community at Lansing

Program Description

The Therapeutic Community (TC) program at Lansing provides treatment for minimum custody offenders with substance abuse problems who have 9 to 18 months yet to serve on the incarceration portion of their sentences. Actual treatment ranges from 9 to 18 months, depending on the participants' treatment needs.

During FY 1998 through FY 2000 the program also included a 36-bed Transitional Therapeutic Community (TTC) unit in Wichita to facilitate reintegration of TC program graduates into the community. In August 2000, that TTC was moved to Topeka.

Beginning FY 2005, the TC at Lansing Correctional Facility was moved to Osawatomie Correctional Facility and has 80 slots. The TTC in Topeka is still used for those male inmates who graduated from the TC program.

Evaluation Highlights: Therapeutic Community at Lansing

Output Highlights

- The contracted slots remained constant at 100 from FY 2002 to FY 2004.
- The average daily utilization increased slightly from 92.1% in FY 2002 to 92.4% in FY 2003, and decreased to 79.3% in FY 2004.
- The number of program participants increased from 204 in FY 2002 to 341 in FY 2003 and then decreased to 305 in FY 2004.
- The number of unduplicated completions increased from 61 in FY 2002 to 80 in FY 2003, and remained at 80 in FY 2004.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants decreased from 57.0% in FY 2002 to 50.3% in FY 2003 and then decreased again to 43.7% in FY 2004.
- The cost per unduplicated participant dropped from \$1,848 in FY 2002 to \$1,406 in FY 2003, and then dropped again to \$1,245 in FY 2004.
- The cost per unduplicated completion dropped from \$5,967 in FY 2002 to \$4,550 in FY 2003, and then dropped again to \$3,813 in FY 2004.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Lansing
FY 2000 - FY 2004**

Fiscal Year	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004*	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
Carried Forward	107		82		90		90		100	
Enrolled	186		115		114		251		205	
Subtotal	293		197		204		341		305	
Completions	2		0		0		0		0	
Completions	67	31.8%	58	54.2%	61	53.5%	80	33.2%	80	32.9%
Non-Volitional	91	43.1%	19	17.8%	10	8.8%	99	41.1%	73	30.0%
Volitional	51	24.2%	30	28.0%	43	37.7%	62	25.7%	90	37.0%
Subtotal: Terminations	211	100.0%	107	100.0%	114	100.0%	241	100.0%	243	100.0%
Carried to next FY	82		90		90		100		62	

*) During FY 2004, the Therapeutic Community at Lansing moved from the East Unit to the South Unit of the facility. Since these units are in different physical locations, each offender's TC program participation record had to be "closed out" at Lansing East and "reopened" at Lansing South. As a result of this physical move, total activity for this year is somewhat inflated.

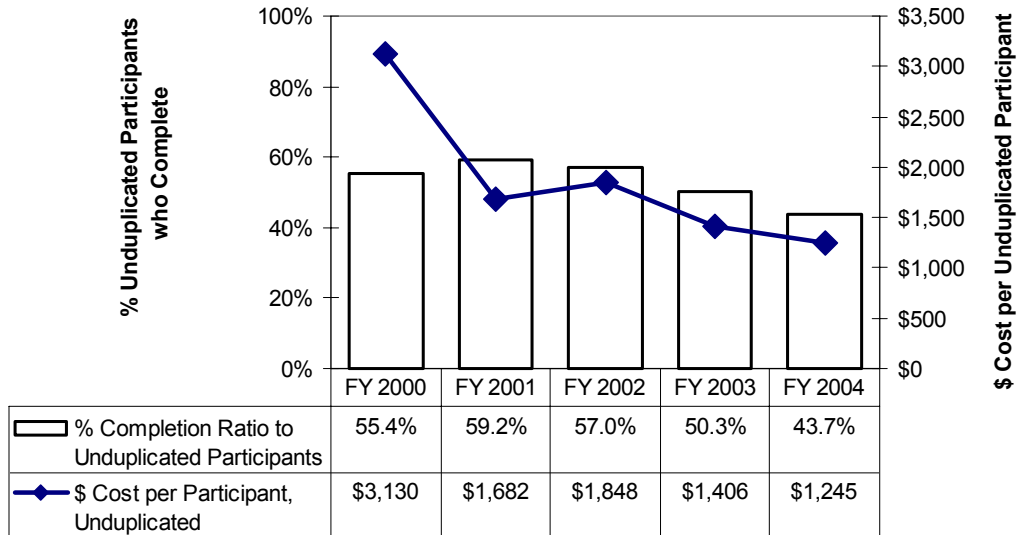
**Program Cost and Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment Programs: Therapeutic Community at Lansing
FY 2000 - FY 2004**

	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Actual Expenditures	\$ 635,440	\$ 316,151	\$ 364,003	\$ 364,026	\$ 305,000
Contracted Slots	100	100	100	100	100
Cost per Slot	\$ 6,354	\$ 3,162	\$ 3,640	\$ 3,640	\$ 3,050
Number Participants, Total	293	197	204	341	305
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 2,169	\$ 1,605	\$ 1,784	\$ 1,068	\$ 1,000
Unduplicated Participants	203	188	197	259	245
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 3,130	\$ 1,682	\$ 1,848	\$ 1,406	\$ 1,245
Unduplicated Completions	67	58	61	80	80
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$ 9,484	\$ 5,451	\$ 5,967	\$ 4,550	\$ 3,813
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	55.4%	59.2%	57.0%	50.3%	43.7%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	82	90	90	100	62

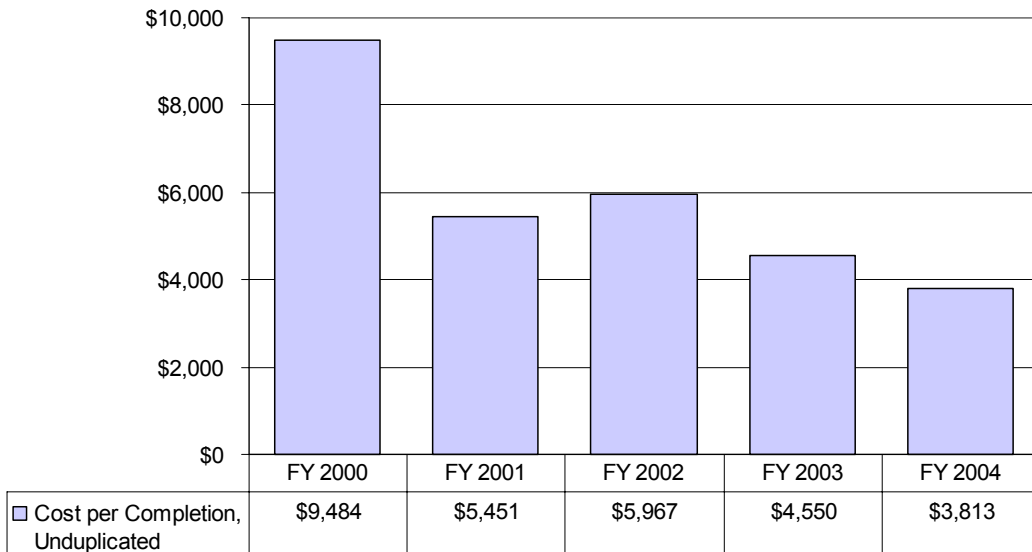
¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

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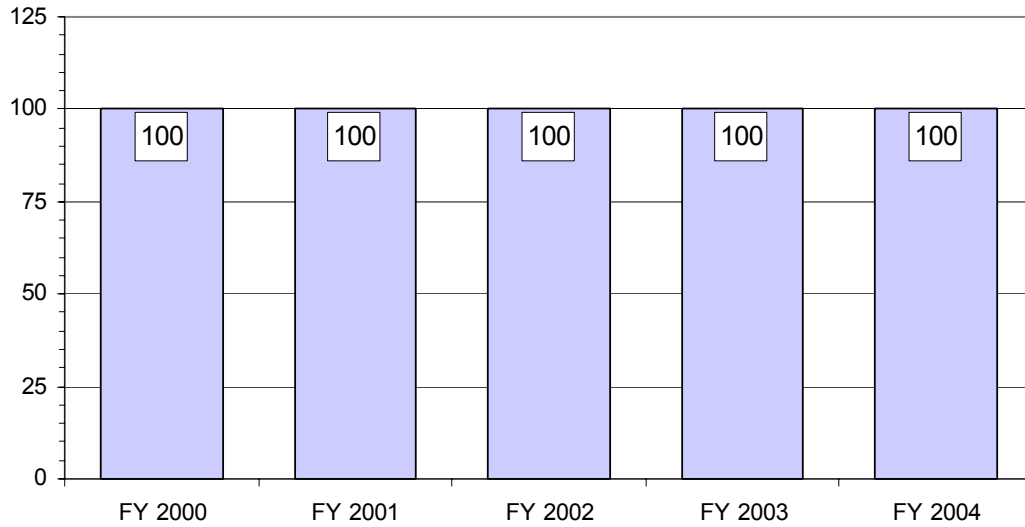
**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Lansing
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



**Cost per Unduplicated Completion
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Lansing
FY 2000 - FY 2004**

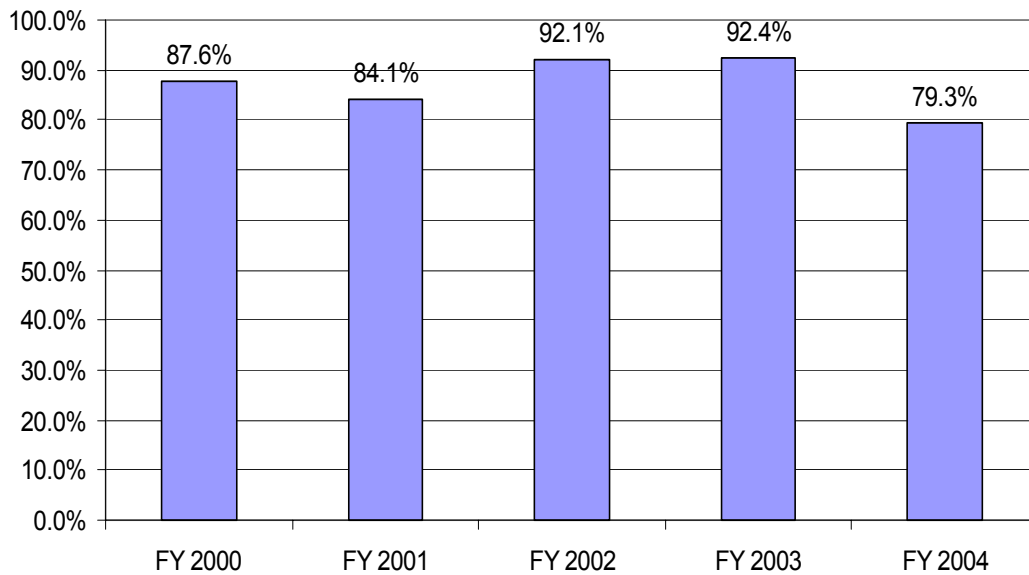


**Contracted Slots
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Lansing
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



Source: IPPPSL

**Annual Average Utilization Rate
Substance Abuse Treatment Program -- TC at Lansing
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



Therapeutic Community at Winfield

Program Description

During FY 1999, a Therapeutic Community program was implemented at Winfield Correctional Facility to provide treatment services to minimum custody inmates with only six to nine months yet to serve on the incarceration portion of their sentences and who have serious substance abuse treatment needs. This TC was closed during FY 2003 due to funding cuts. The Winfield TC was similar in structure and treatment concept to the Lansing Correctional Facility TC, but had a program length of six to nine months and a capacity of 64 participants.

A 24-bed community transition component (Transitional Therapeutic Community or TTC) for this TC opened in Topeka in July 1999. This TTC is now being utilized by the Lansing TC graduates.

Evaluation Highlights: Therapeutic Community at Winfield

Output Highlights

- The number of program slots remained constant at 64 in FY 2001, FY 2002 and decreased to 37.33 for FY 2003 due to program closure during that year.
- The average daily utilization decreased from 89.2% in FY 2001 to 83.0% in FY 2002 and 66.6% in FY 2003.
- The number of program participants decreased from 201 in FY 2001 to 181 in FY 2002 and then decreased to 106 in FY 2003 due to program closure.
- The number of unduplicated completions decreased from 105 in FY 2001 to 97 in FY 2002 and then decreased to 46 in FY 2003 due to program closure.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants was 78.4% in FY 2001 and 78.9% in FY 2002 and then decreased to 44.2% in FY 2003.
- The cost per unduplicated participant varied from \$1,306 in FY 2001 to \$1,498 in FY 2002 and \$1,328 in FY 2003.
- The cost per unduplicated completion increased from \$2,401 in FY 2001 to \$2,688 in FY 2002, then to \$3,002 in FY 2003.

Program Total Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: Therapeutic Community at Winfield
FY 2000 - FY 2004

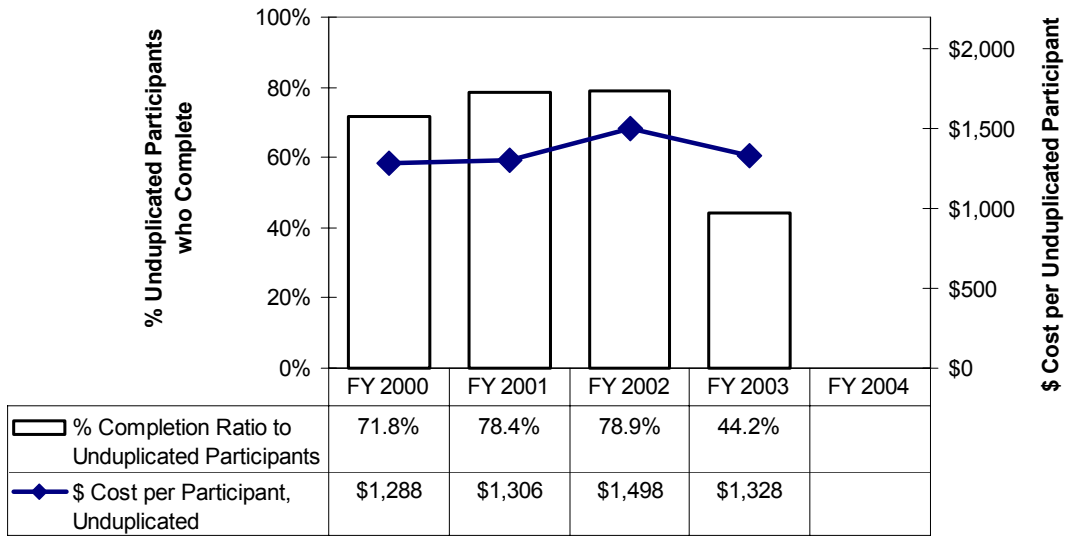
Fiscal Year	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
Carried Forward	63		63		59		51			
Enrolled	127		138		122		55			
Subtotal	190		201		181		106			
Completions	0		1		0		0			
Terminations	89	70.1%	105	73.9%	98	75.4%	46	43.4%		
Non-Volitional	5	3.9%	18	12.7%	8	6.2%	26	24.5%		
Volitional	33	26.0%	18	12.7%	24	18.5%	34	32.1%		
Subtotal: Terminations	127	100.0%	142	100.0%	130	100.0%	106	100.0%		
Carried to next FY	63		59		51		0			

Program Cost and Activity Summary Substance Abuse Treatment Program: Therapeutic Community at Winfield FY 2000 - FY 2004					
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Actual Expenditures	\$ 240,780	\$ 252,149	\$ 260,715	\$ 138,084	
Contracted Slots	64	64	64	37.33	
Cost per Slot	\$ 3,762	\$ 3,940	\$ 4,074	\$ 3,699	
Number Participants, Total	190	201	181	106	
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 1,267	\$ 1,254	\$ 1,440	\$ 1,303	
Unduplicated Participants	187	193	174	104	
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 1,288	\$ 1,306	\$ 1,498	\$ 1,328	
Unduplicated Completions	89	105	97	46	
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$ 2,705	\$ 2,401	\$ 2,688	\$ 3,002	
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	71.8%	78.4%	78.9%	44.2%	
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	63	59	51	0	

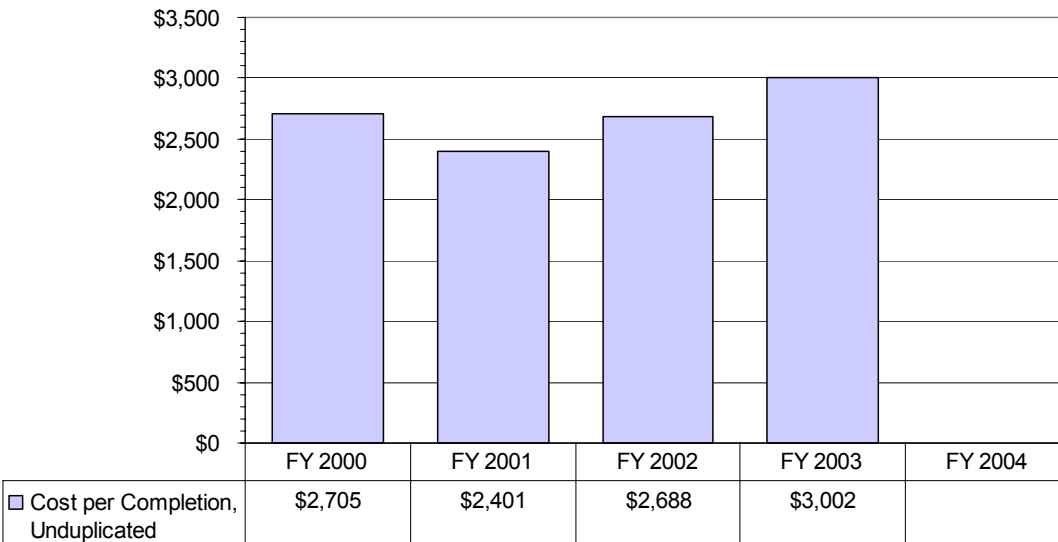
¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

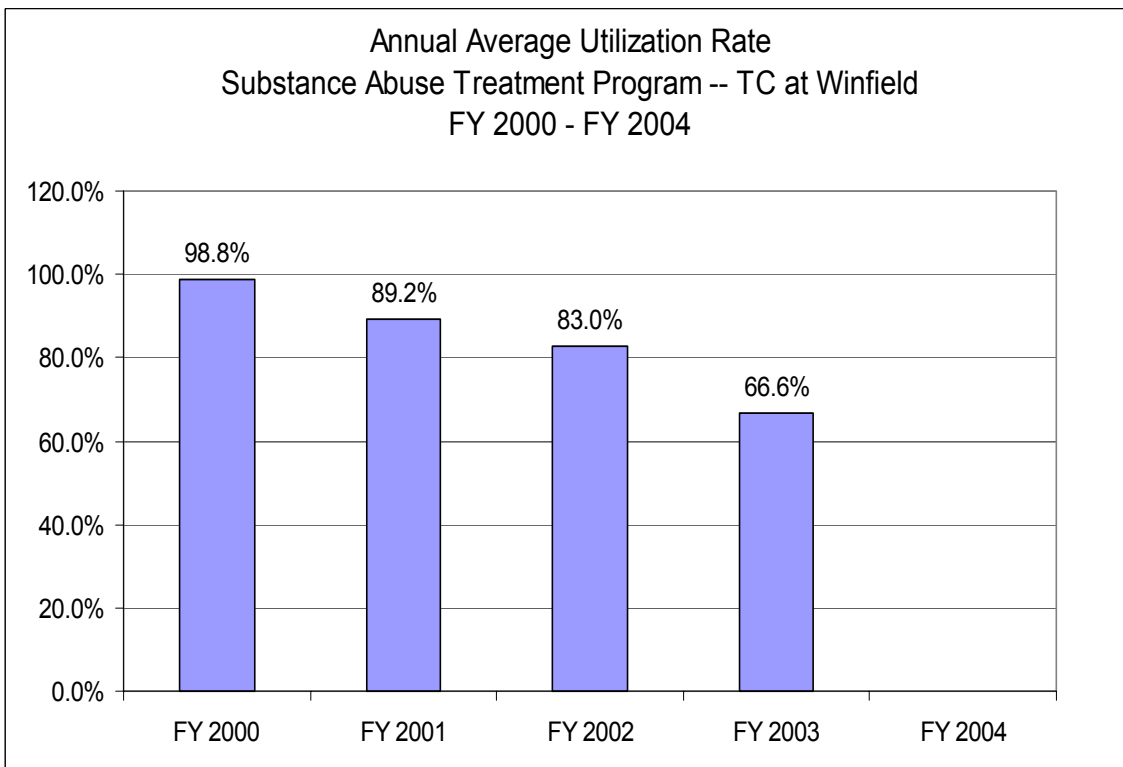
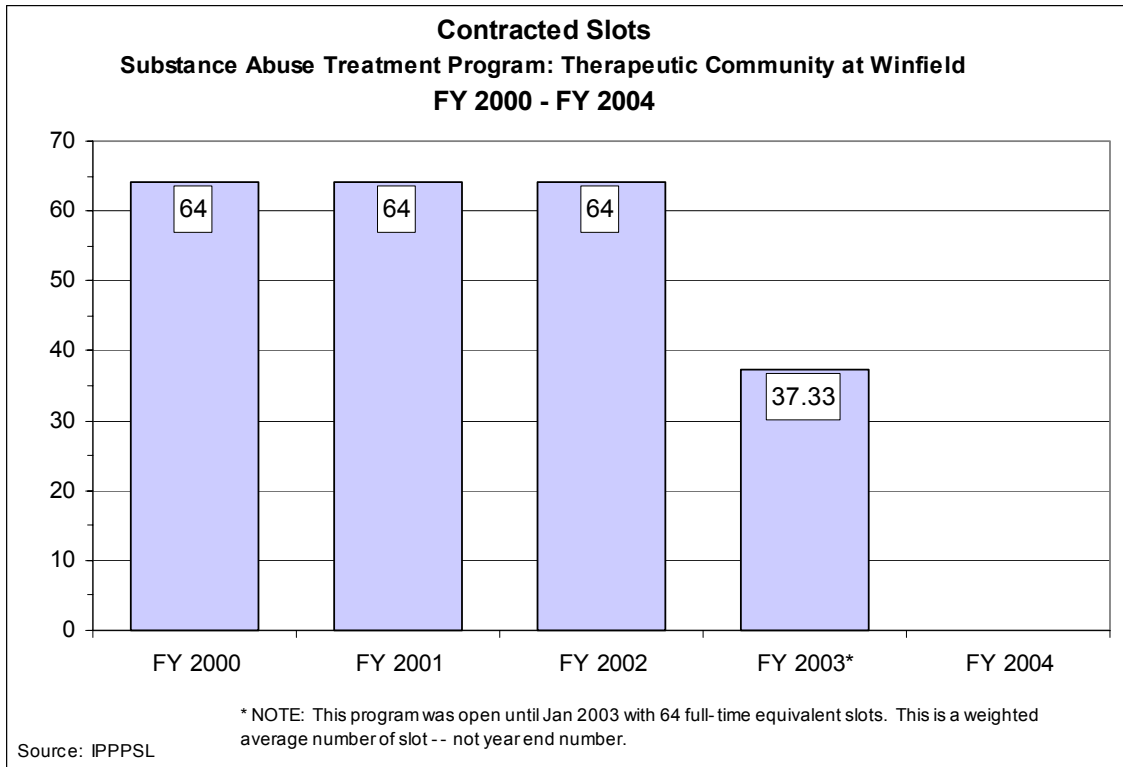
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**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Winfield
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



**Cost per Unduplicated Completion
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Winfield
FY 2000 - FY 2004**





Therapeutic Community at Topeka

Program Description

In January 2000, a TC program was implemented at Topeka Correctional Facility. This program is targeted to minimum custody female offenders with serious substance abuse treatment needs who have between 12 to 18 months yet to serve on the incarceration portion of their sentences. This TC is similar in structure and treatment concept to those at Lansing, except that the curriculum incorporates gender-specific female offender issues in addition to substance abuse treatment issues. The program ranges from 12 to 18 months in duration, depending on the participants' treatment needs. Female inmates who have been identified as having a need for substance abuse treatment, as indicated by a criminogenic need for substance abuse treatment reflected by a score of 3 or higher in the Alcohol and Drug domain of the LSI-R assessment meet the selection criteria for this program. Female inmates without an LSI-R score, but who have a Texas Christian University Drug Screen (TCUDS) score of 3 or higher are also included in the selection criteria.

A ten-bed community transition component (TTC) in Hoisington for this TC program opened in early 2001, but has been cut to 4 beds effective 1 July 2003.

Evaluation Highlights: Therapeutic Community at Topeka

Output Highlights

- The number of program slots remained constant at 24 from FY 2002 to FY 2004.
- The average daily utilization increased slightly from 94.7% in FY 2002 to 96.0% in FY 2003 and dropped to 94.2% in FY 2004.
- The number of program participants remained constant at 62 in FY 2002 and in FY 2003 and then increased to 69 in FY 2004.
- The number of unduplicated completions remained constant at 13 from FY 2002 to FY 2004.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants decreased from 35.1% in FY 2002 to 32.5% in FY 2003 and 30.2% in FY 2004.
- The cost per unduplicated participant varied from \$2,390 in FY 2002 to \$2,415 in FY 2003 and \$2,203 in FY 2004.
- The cost per unduplicated completion increased slightly from \$11,396 in FY 2002 to \$11,520 in FY 2003 and \$11,692 in FY 2004.

Program Total Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Topeka
FY 2000 - FY 2004

Fiscal Year	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
Carried Forward	0		19		21		25		22	
Enrolled	29		21		41		37		47	
Subtotal	29		40		62		62		69	
Completions	0		0		0		0		0	
Completions	0	0.0%	9	47.4%	13	35.1%	13	32.5%	13	30.2%
Non-Volitional	3	30.0%	5	26.3%	5	13.5%	1	2.5%	4	9.3%
Volitional	7	70.0%	5	26.3%	19	51.4%	26	65.0%	26	60.5%
Subtotal: Terminations	10	100.0%	19	100.0%	37	100.0%	40	100.0%	43	100.0%
Carried to next FY	19		21		25		22		26	

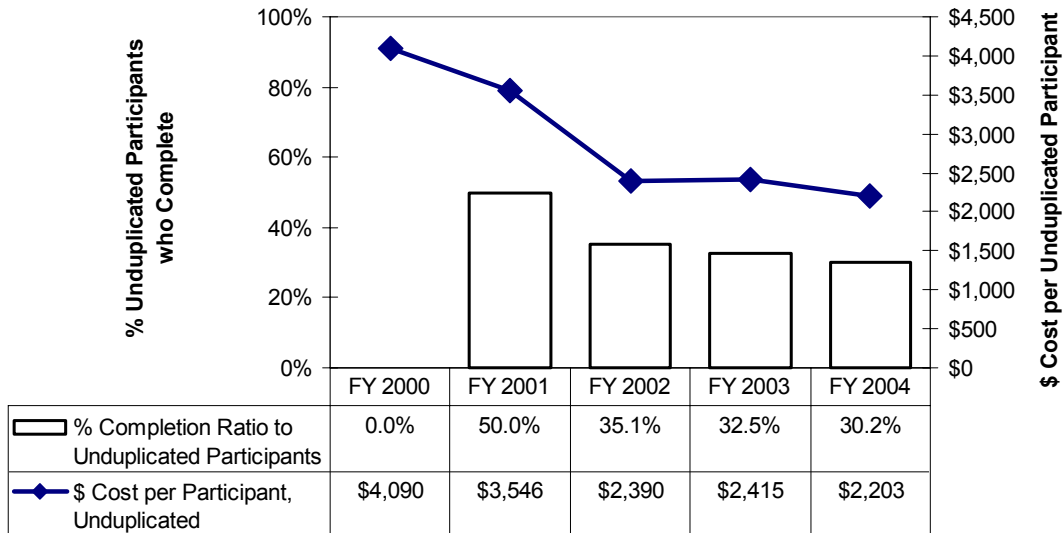
Program Cost and Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment Programs: Therapeutic Community at Topeka
FY 2000 - FY 2004

	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Actual Expenditures	\$ 118,604	\$ 138,285	\$ 148,150	\$ 149,756	\$ 152,000
Contracted Slots	14	20	24	24	24
Cost per Slot	\$ 8,472	\$ 6,914	\$ 6,173	\$ 6,240	\$ 6,333
Number Participants, Total	29	40	62	62	69
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 4,090	\$ 3,457	\$ 2,390	\$ 2,415	\$ 2,203
Unduplicated Participants	29	39	62	62	69
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 4,090	\$ 3,546	\$ 2,390	\$ 2,415	\$ 2,203
Unduplicated Completions	0	9	13	13	13
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	---	\$ 15,365	\$ 11,396	\$ 11,520	\$ 11,692
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	---	50.0%	35.1%	32.5%	30.2%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	19	21	25	22	26

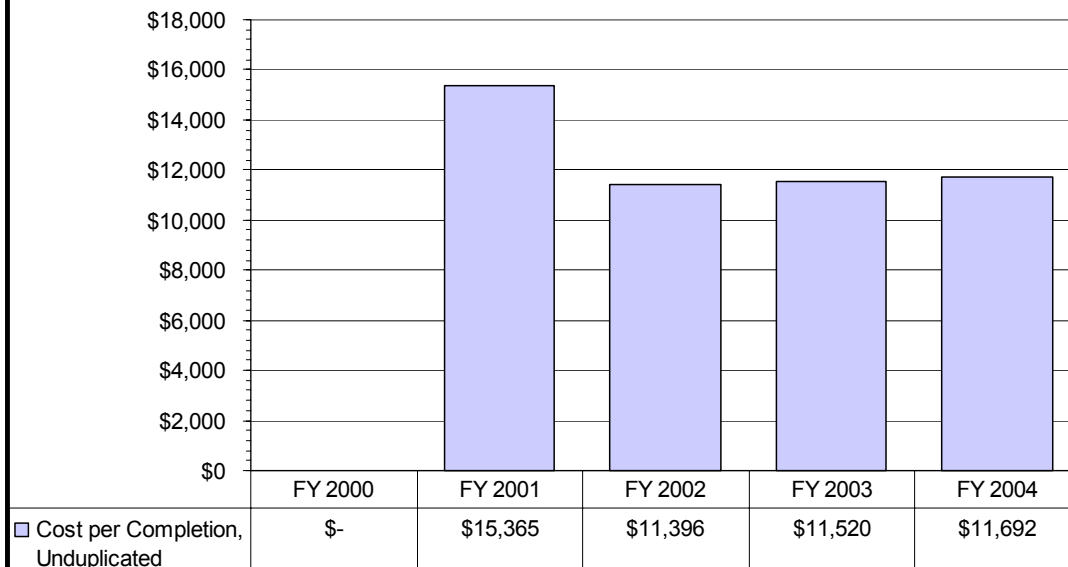
¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

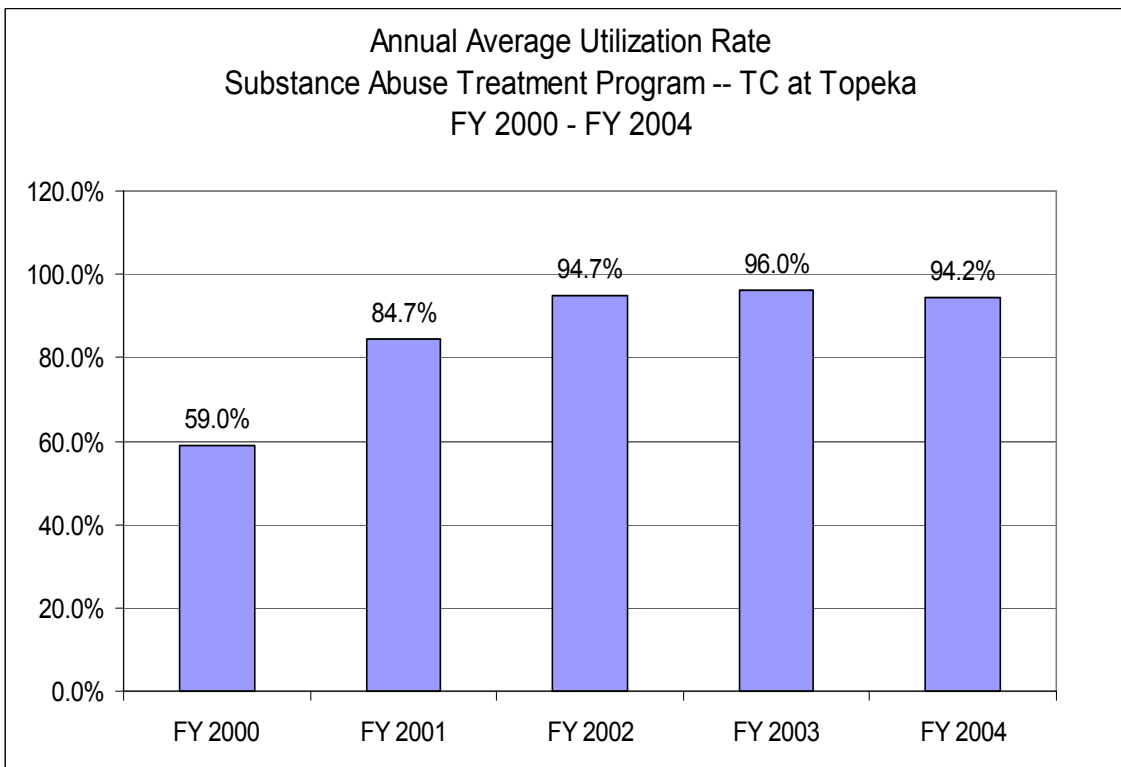
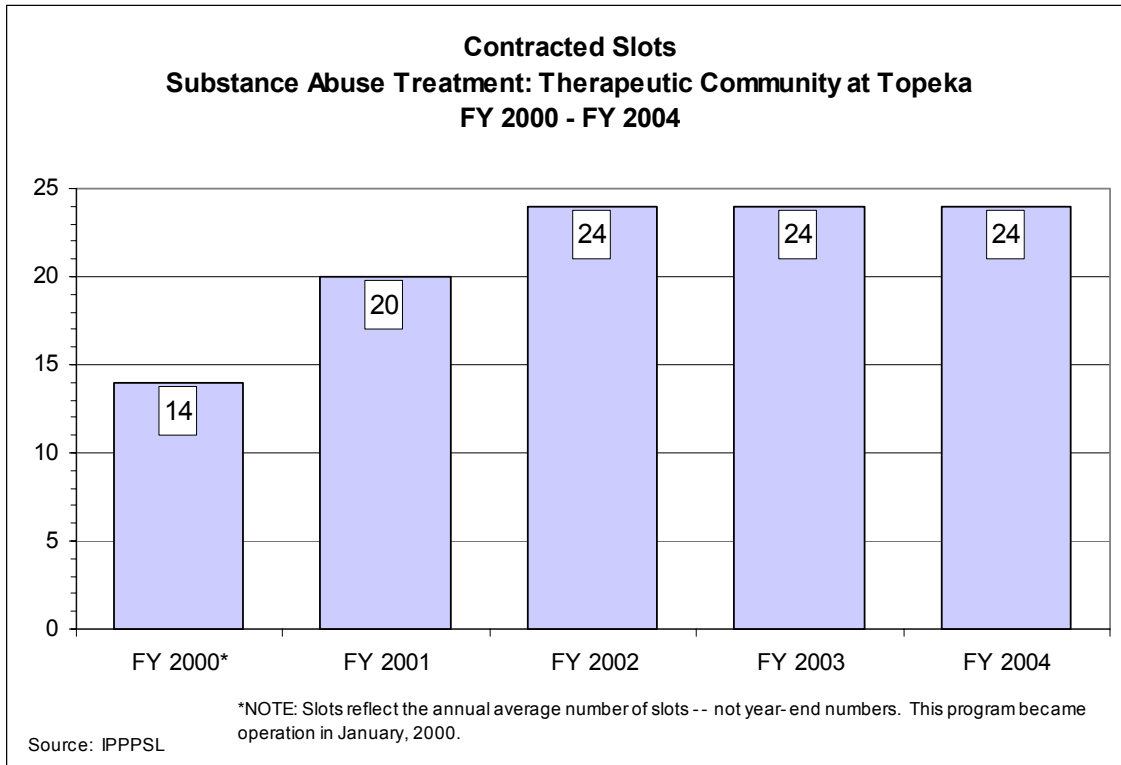
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**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Topeka
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



**Cost per Unduplicated Completion
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Topeka
FY 2000 - FY 2004**





Therapeutic Community at Hutchinson

Program Description

Preparation for the TC program at Hutchinson Correctional Facility began in July 2003 with the award of Byrne Grant Funds. The TC at HCF, which is a 60-bed, 12-month treatment program serving the medium custody, male population, began operation in August 2003 with 29 participants. By October 31, 2004 all beds were full and a waiting list was being developed.

There are specific criteria for admission to the HCF-TC. Participants must have a minimum of 11 months and a maximum of 13 months left to serve, as well as a history of substance abuse. Participants must have a TCUDS score of 3 or above and/or a LSI-R overall score of 28 or above and an Alcohol and Drug (LSI-R subscale) score of 3 or above. Other criteria specific to physical/mental health and literacy must also be met to insure that program participants are capable of completing the TC curriculum and grasping concepts and information provided. The ability to practice and utilize new skills that will assist them in achieving a healthier, pro-social lifestyle is critical to their success, both in the TC Program and upon community re-entry.

10 Community Transition beds (CRB/TTC) are designated for TC graduates at the Mirror, Inc. facility located in Wichita.

Evaluation Highlights: Therapeutic Community at Hutchinson

Output Highlights

- The number of average full-time equivalent contracted slots was 55 in FY 2004.
- The average daily utilization rate of program slots was 86.2% in FY 2004.
- The number of program participants was 105 in FY 2004.
- The number of unduplicated participants was 90 in FY 2004.
- Since the program at Hutchinson is new, there are too few cases to report completion and cost figures.

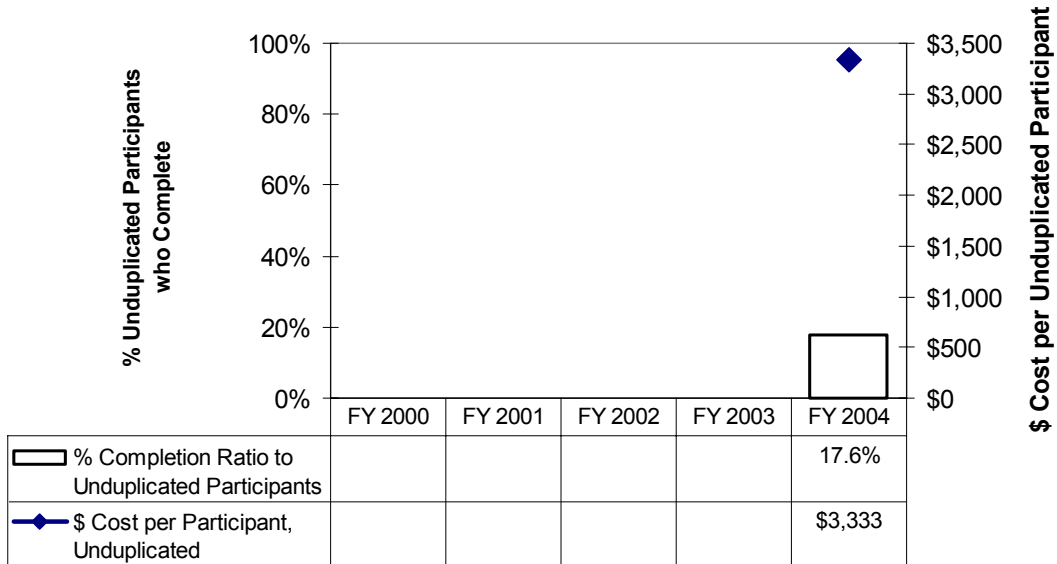
Program Total Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Hutchinson
FY 2000 - FY 2004

Fiscal Year	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
Carried Forward									0	
Enrolled									105	
Subtotal									105	
Completions									0	
Completions									6	12.2%
Non-Volitional									17	34.7%
Volitional									26	53.1%
Subtotal: Terminations									49	100.0%
Carried to next FY									56	

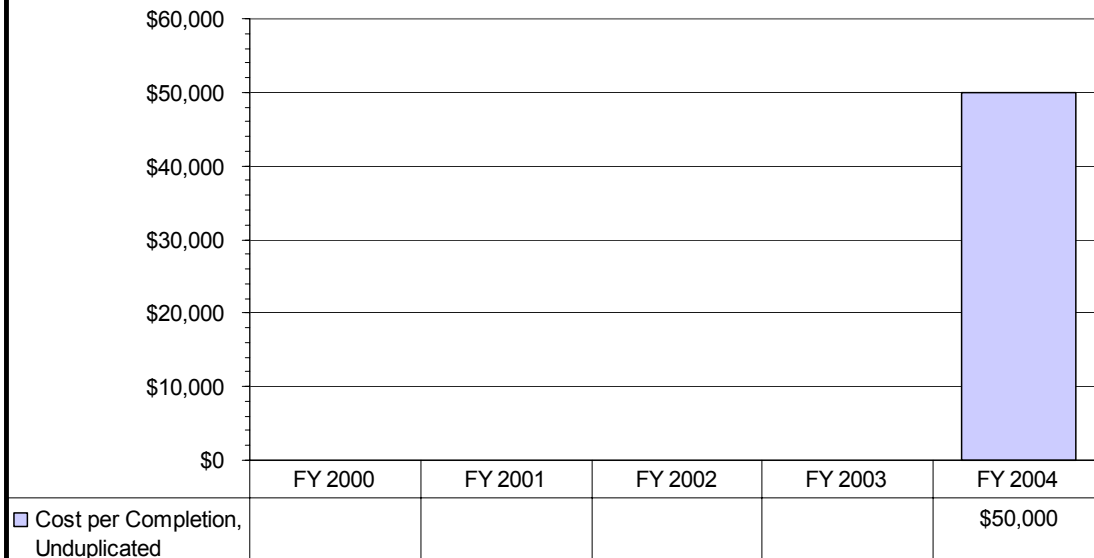
Program Cost and Activity Summary Substance Abuse Treatment Programs: Therapeutic Community at Hutchinson FY 2000 - FY 2004					
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Actual Expenditures					\$ 300,000
Contracted Slots					55
Cost per Slot					\$ 5,455
Number Participants, Total					105
Cost per Participant, Total					\$ 2,857
Unduplicated Participants					90
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated					\$ 3,333
Unduplicated Completions					6
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated					\$ 50,000
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹					17.6%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY					56

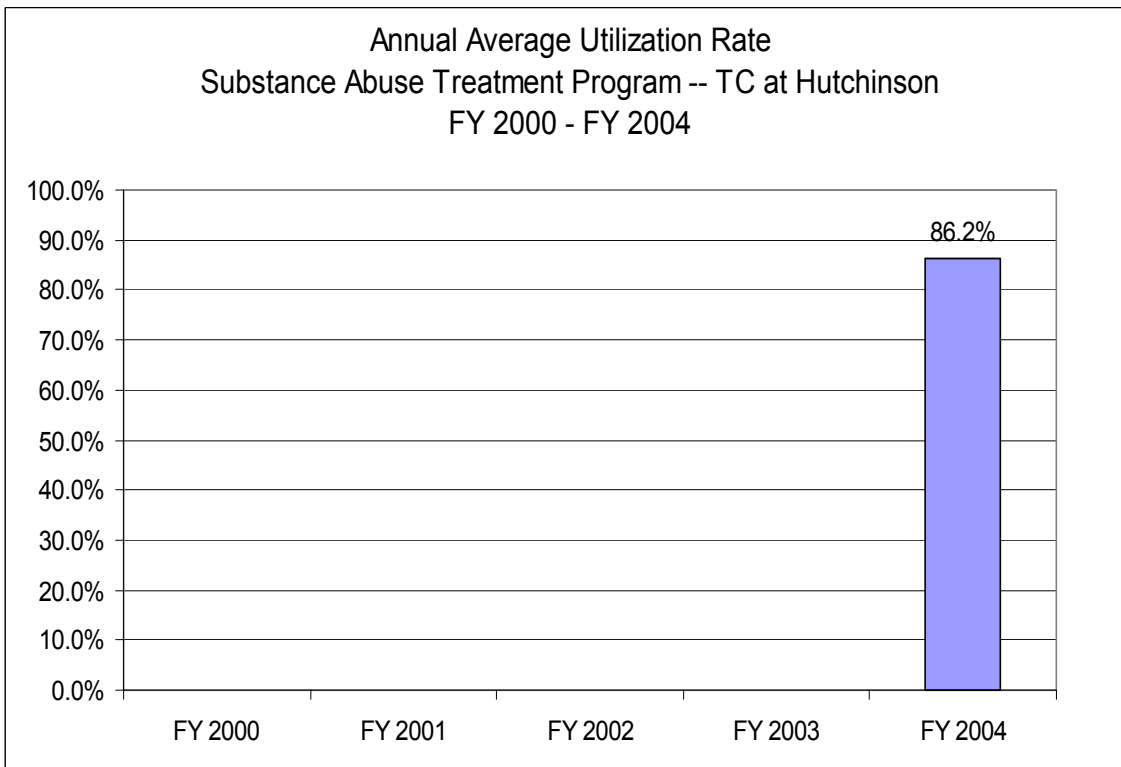
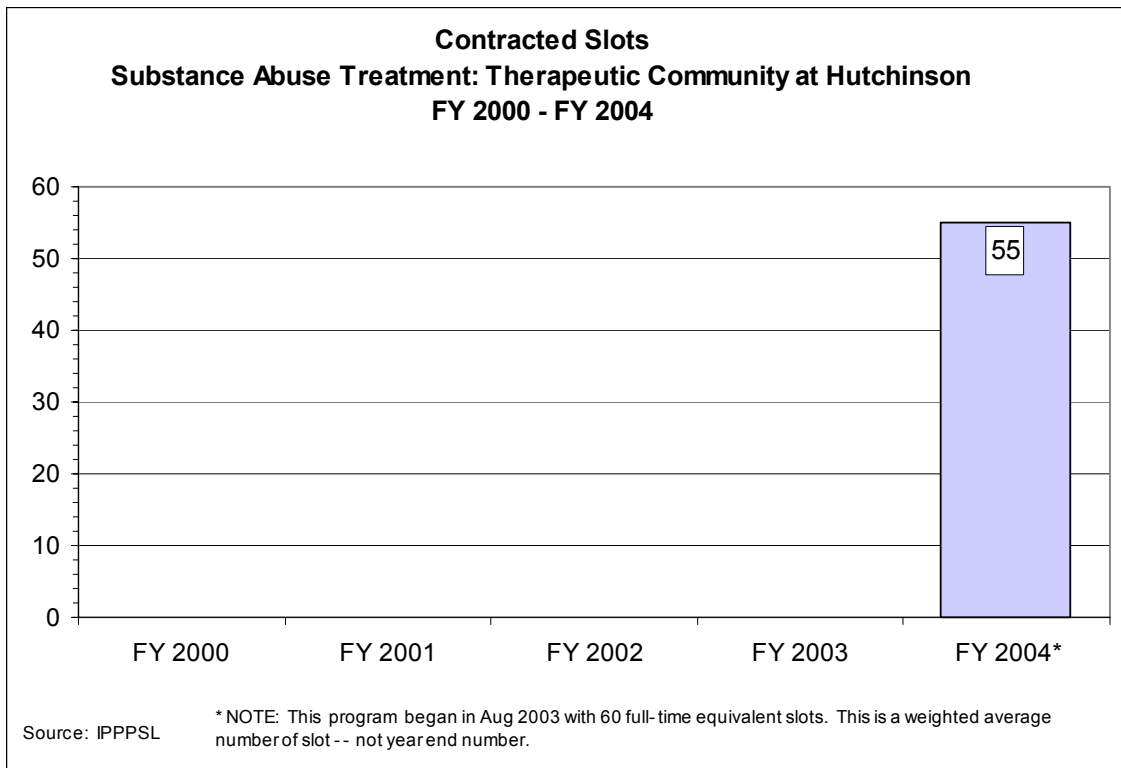
¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Hutchinson
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



**Cost per Unduplicated Completion
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Hutchinson
FY 2000 - FY 2004**





EDUCATION: ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL

Program History and Rationale

The Department has provided educational programs for offenders for many years. The rationale for providing education programs in prison is based on a *perceived* link between poor educational skills and criminality, and on a general societal belief in the value of education. It is generally accepted that low levels of educational skills or the lack of certification such as a high school diploma and trade skills can adversely affect employment opportunities, subsequent earning abilities, and the ability to make informed decisions regarding social, civic, and work issues. Correctional educators have continued to teach while facing scrutiny and pessimism from the public and some legislators about education's value, especially among those having committed more serious crimes. And until recently, there was not much in terms of national research to support or refute the value of correctional education programs.

Prior to 1976 most of the education programs in the Department were not delivered by professional education staff and were limited in size, scope, and effect. Since 1976 the Department has provided education programs through contractual arrangements with professional educational organizations. Prior to 1995 these contracts were developed individually for various correctional facilities with local public schools, area vocational-technical schools, community colleges, or private colleges.

Within the correctional environment, poor performance in the literacy and computational tasks required for other treatment programs, facility work details, or Correctional Industries reduces program effectiveness and inmate productivity. Offenders are required to make all requests in writing to the appropriate person or Department. Grievances and appeal forms are required to be filled out properly or may be dismissed. Offenders are given inmate rule books that are very technical and list statutes that define what is and what is not permissible, outlines the disciplinary process and grievance procedures. Offenders are required to know KDOC policies and procedures, facility General Orders, and living unit rules so they know both their rights and the expectations the Department has of them, holding them accountable. Therapeutic Community and Sex Offender programs require the ability to think abstractly and to read and write at a higher level. Therefore, being illiterate has an adverse affect on both the offender and the Department.

From the aspects of re-socialization, offender management, and facility operation, the Department's mission is served by the provision of education programs.

Current Program Operations: Academic Education / Vocational Education / Special Education

Correctional education programming includes Academic Education (GED and Literacy), Special Education, and Vocational Education programs. All correctional facilities except for Wichita Work Release provide educational and vocational programming. System-wide there were 149 slots for Academic Education, 70 slots for Special Education, and 283 slots for Vocational Education in FY 2003. The number of slots changed to 145 for Academic Education, 60 for Special Education and 242 for Vocational Education in FY 2004.

**ALL EDUCATION PROGRAMS
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT CAPACITY BY LOCATION
FY 2003**

FACILITY:	ECF	EDCF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF	TOTAL
Educational Programs									
Academic (GED/Literacy)	16	13	30	32	10	16	16	16	149
Special Ed.			20	30			10	10	70
TOTAL ED	16	13	50	62	10	16	26	26	219
Vocational Programs									
Barbering			10						10
Building Maintenance				12			12		24
Business Support							12		12
Cabinet Making				12					12
Computer Tech								12	12
Construction			12			24			36
Custodial Services					6				6
Drafting			15						15
Food Service		10	12	12		12			46
Horticulture	12		12			12			36
Industries Technology			20						20
Masonry		12							12
Utilities Maintenance			15						15
Welding			15	12					27
TOTAL VOC	12	22	111	48	6	48	24	12	283
Transitional Training	10		10	10		10			40

**ALL EDUCATION PROGRAMS
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT CAPACITY BY LOCATION
FY 2004**

FACILITY:	ECF	EDCF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF	TOTAL
Educational Programs									
Academic (GED/Literacy)	15	15	30	30	10	15	15	15	145
Special Ed.			10	30			10	10	60
TOTAL ED	15	15	40	60	10	15	25	25	205
Vocational Programs									
Barbering ¹			10						10
Building Maintenance							12		12
Business Support							12		12
Cabinet Making				12					12
Computer Tech/ Repair								12	12
Construction			12			15			27
Custodial Services					4				4
Drafting			12						12
Food Service ²		10	12	12		12			46
Horticulture ³	12		12			12			36
Industries Technology			20						20
Masonry		12							12
Utilities Maintenance			15						15
Welding				12					12
TOTAL VOC	12	22	93	36	4	39	24	12	242
Transitional Training	10		10	10		10			40
Behavior Enhancement*							4		4

(*) Behavior Enhancement Training is a new program introduced FY2004. The program began operation April 2003.

¹ Barbering Vocational at HCF provided by State Employee

² Food Service Vocational programming provided by ARAMARK

³ Horticulture Vocational at HCF provided by State Employee

Academic Education Programs: GED and Literacy

Program Description of GED

The GED programs in each KDOC Facility are computerized and allow each student to start at his/her current level and work at an individualized pace. There is no set time limit for completion, but the student's score on each of the practice tests determines when he/she is ready for the GED test. Before taking the GED test, students must earn a practice test score of 47 or better in each of the five areas with a total score of 235 or more. If one of the scores is as low as 45, it will be accepted if the total score is 235 or more.

The GED programs are open entry and open exit. Once the GED test is passed, a GED certificate is awarded. Graduation dates will vary due to the individualized nature of the program.

Each KDOC facility has one classroom with the exception of Lansing and Hutchinson, which have two. There are approximately 15 workstations in each classroom and at least two shifts of students are served each day. Each student spends about three hours daily in the GED classroom. Each classroom is staffed with an appropriately certified teacher and an instructional aide.

Program Description of Literacy

A Reading Literacy Program is provided for students who already have a diploma or GED certificate, but are in need of remedial reading services. This program also uses the individualized computer program and begins at the student's current reading level as measured by the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE) test that is administered at RDU. A certificate of completion is awarded to each student who masters reading through the 8th grade level.

General Goal Statement

The primary goal of the correctional education programs (both GED and Literacy) is to contribute to the Department's mission by providing offenders with knowledge, skills and certification which promote employability and responsible decision-making and by providing facilities with additional management resources and opportunities to keep offenders productively occupied and accountable.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The programs will utilize existing program capacity effectively by maintaining

enrollments above 90% of contracted slots.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily enrollment records]

- Offenders will acquire and demonstrate responsible self-management and interpersonal skills and pro-social decision-making.

[Measurement Indicators: length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions; return to prison rates; type of termination; disciplinary data; employment data].

- Eligible offenders will attain the secondary school level GED credential if appropriate.

[Measurement Indicators: GED program completion rates; employment data]

- Offenders will achieve certification of vocational specific entry-level competencies.

[Measurement Indicators: Vocational program completion rates; employment data]

- The program will provide facilities with inmate management resources and activities to keep offenders productively occupied and accountable.

[Measurement Indicators: average daily enrollments; program completion rates; length of enrollment; type of termination]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency Measures

The description of the measures of program efficiency (output or process measures) is essentially the same for all programs. This is presented as part of the introduction to the programs section of this report (see pages 36 and 37).

Outcome (recidivism) information is not presented for Academic Education. During FY 2000, the Department put together a work group to examine the delivery of Academic Education programs to offenders. This work group concluded that Academic Education is more like a “service” rather than a “correctional intervention.” It is offered to inmates who lack a high school diploma/GED or who have reading abilities measured at less than the 8th grade level. Earning a GED while incarcerated and/or improving one’s reading skill to at least the 8th grade level should positively impact an inmate’s ability to interact while incarcerated and, hopefully, lead to improved employment opportunities once released.

Evaluation Highlights: GED and Literacy

Output Highlights

- The number of combined Academic Education full-time equivalent contracted slots was 149 in FY 2002 and FY 2003, and decreased to 145 in FY 2004.
- The average daily utilization rate of program slots increased from 81.4% in FY 2002 to 93.6% in FY 2003 and 97.3% in FY 2004.
- The number of total program participants increased from 1,429 in FY 2002 to 1,737 in FY 2003 and 1,752 in FY2004.
- The number of unduplicated completions increased from 466 in FY 2002 to 612 in FY 2003 and then decreased to 530 in FY 2004.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants increased from 47.2% in FY 2002 to 50.7% in FY 2003 and dropped slightly to 48.5% in FY 2004.
- The cost per unduplicated participant decreased from \$1,147 in FY 2002 to \$852 in FY 2003 and \$721 in FY 2004.
- The cost per unduplicated completion decreased from \$3,062 in FY 2002 to \$2,036 in FY 2003 and \$1,874 in FY 2004.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Academic Education Programs (Literacy & GED)
FY 2000 - FY 2004**

Fiscal Year	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
ried Forward	416		129		0		256		254	
nrolled	1626		1241		1429		1481		1498	
Subtotal	2042		1370		1429		1737		1752	
pletions	1043	54.5%	830	60.6%	466	39.7%	612	44.4%	530	40.6%
pletions										
Non-Volitional	685	35.8%	454	33.1%	573	48.8%	563	40.9%	570	43.6%
Volitional	185	9.7%	86	6.3%	134	11.4%	203	14.7%	207	15.8%
ubtotal: Terminations	1913	100.0%	1370	100.0%	1173	100.0%	1378	100.0%	1307	100.0%
D Pending							105		159	
ied to next FY	129		0		256		254		286	

**Program Total Activity Summary
Literacy Program
FY 2000 - FY 2004**

Fiscal Year	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
ried Forward	155		27		0		39		36	
nrolled	730		526		402		421		350	
Subtotal	885		553		402		460		386	
pletions	620	72.3%	410	74.1%	269	74.1%	342	80.7%	267	74.8%
pletions										
Non-Volitional	186	21.7%	116	21.0%	82	22.6%	63	14.9%	67	18.8%
Volitional	52	6.1%	27	4.9%	12	3.3%	19	4.5%	23	6.4%
ubtotal: Terminations	858	100.0%	553	100.0%	363	100.0%	424	100.0%	357	100.0%
ied to next FY	27		0		39		36		29	

**Program Total Activity Summary
GED Education Program
FY 2000 - FY 2004**

Fiscal Year	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
ried Forward	261		102		0		217		218	
nrolled	896		715		1027		1060		1148	
Subtotal	1157		817		1027		1277		1366	
pletions	423	40.1%	420	51.4%	197	24.3%	270	28.3%	263	27.7%
pletions										
Non-Volitional	499	47.3%	338	41.4%	491	60.6%	500	52.4%	503	52.9%
Volitional	133	12.6%	59	7.2%	122	15.1%	184	19.3%	184	19.4%
ubtotal: Terminations	1055	100.0%	817	100.0%	810	100.0%	954	100.0%	950	100.0%
D Pending							105		159	
ied to next FY	102		0		217		218		257	

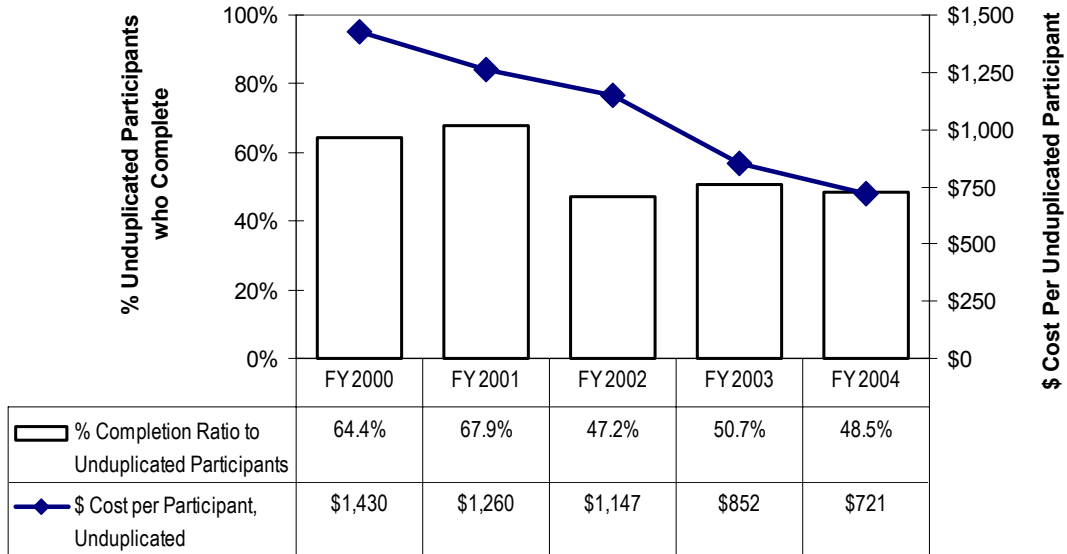
Program Cost and Activity Summary
Academic Education Programs (Literacy & GED)
FY 2000 - FY 2004

	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Actual Expenditures	\$ 2,499,425	\$ 1,538,190	\$ 1,426,941	\$ 1,246,037	\$ 993,139
Contracted Slots (Full-time equivalents)	449	298	149	149	145
Cost per Slot	\$ 5,567	\$ 5,162	\$ 9,577	\$ 8,363	\$ 6,849
Number Participants, Total	2042	1370	1429	1737	1752
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 1,224	\$ 1,123	\$ 999	\$ 717	\$ 567
Unduplicated Participants	1748	1221	1244	1462	1378
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 1,430	\$ 1,260	\$ 1,147	\$ 852	\$ 721
Unduplicated Completions	1043	829	466	612	530
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$ 2,396	\$ 1,855	\$ 3,062	\$ 2,036	\$ 1,874
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	64.4%	67.9%	47.2%	50.7%	48.5%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	129	0	256	254	286

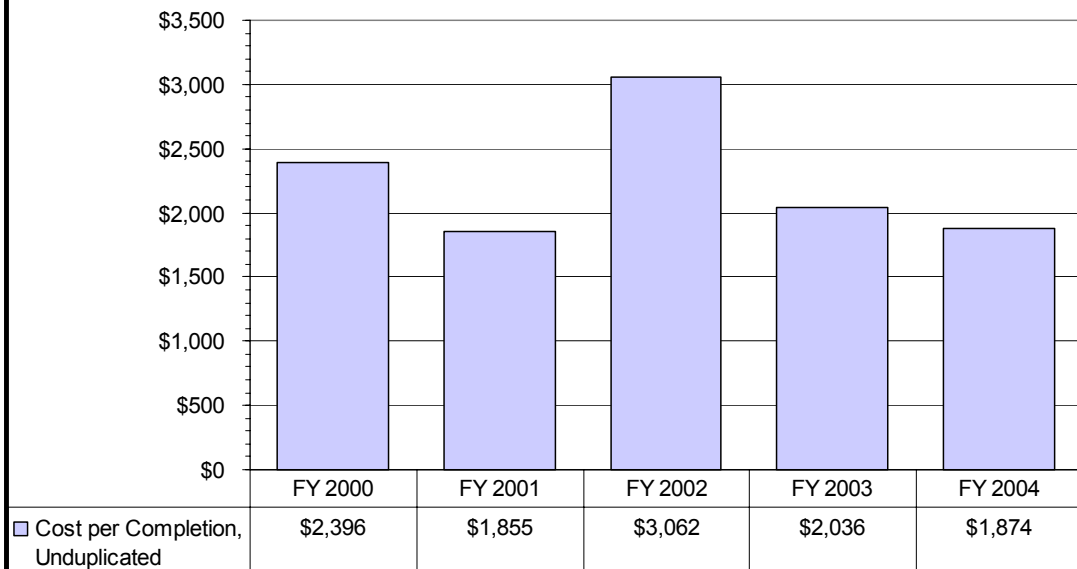
¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

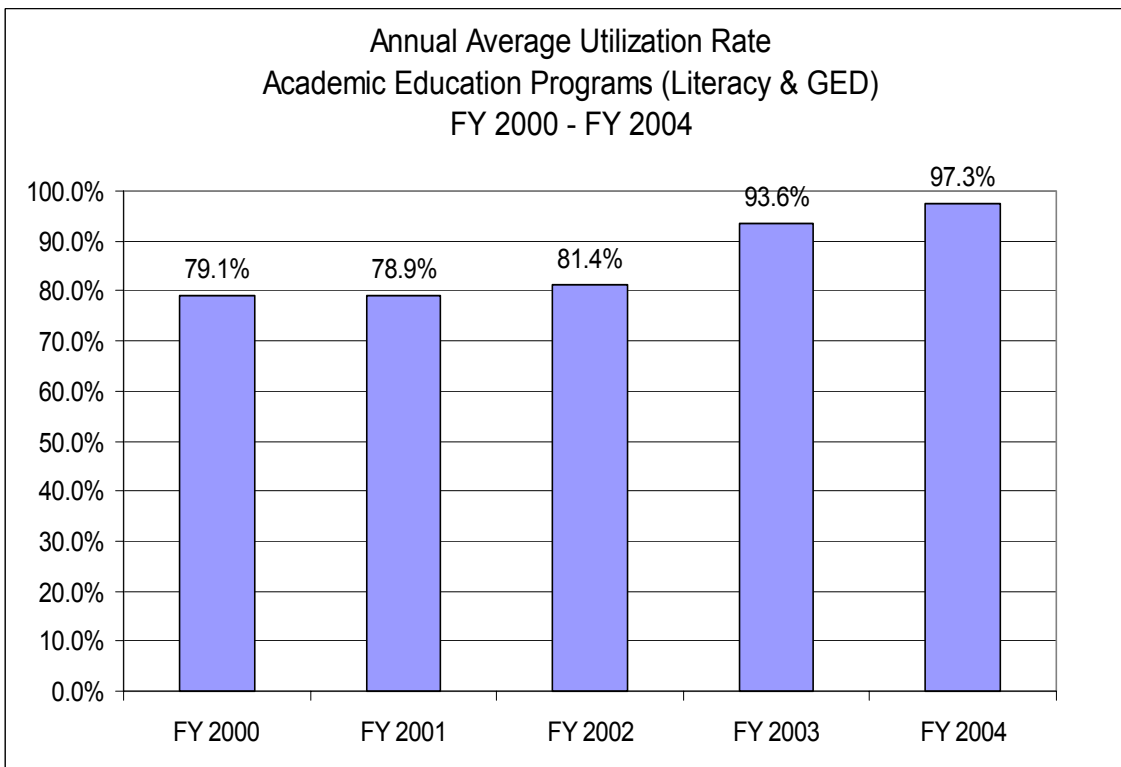
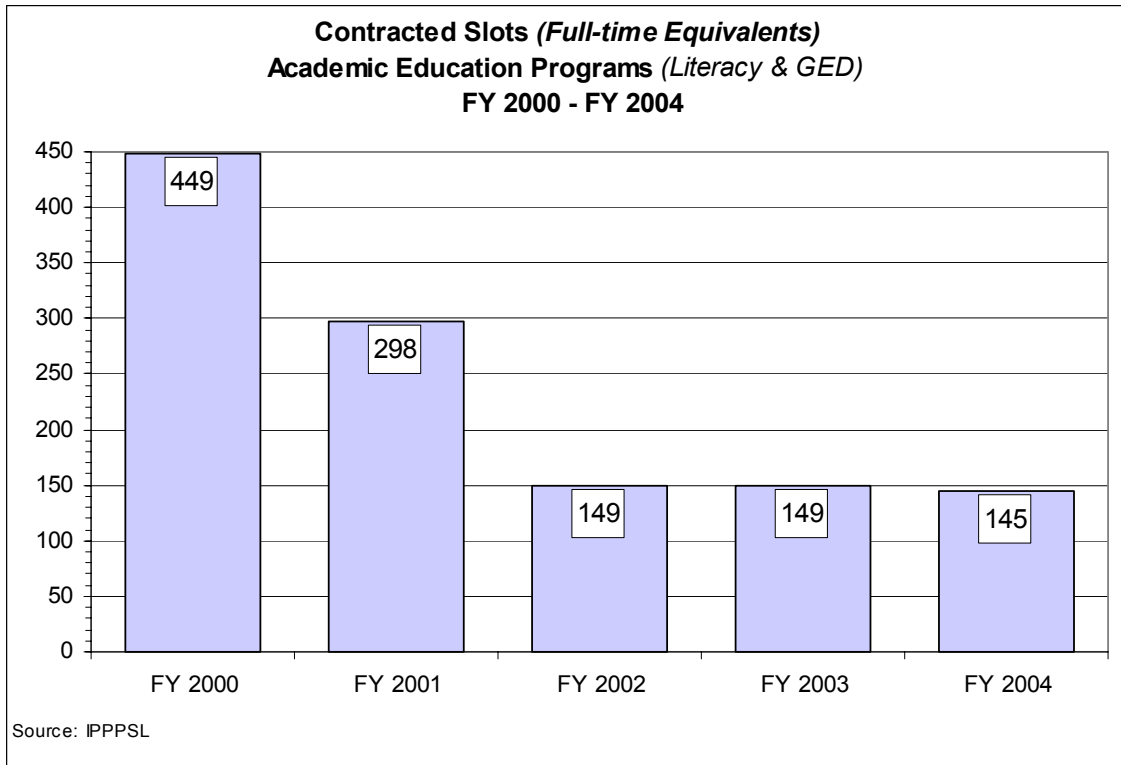
NOTE: Slight variation may exist between the data reported here and that presented in prior volumes of this report. Since the program evaluation effort stresses continuous improvement, data record updates are encouraged in instances where enhanced data reliabilities result. The data presented here reflects the most recent corrections.

**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
Academic Education Programs (*Literacy & GED*)
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



**Cost per Unduplicated Completion
Academic Education Programs (*Literacy & GED*)
FY 2000 - FY 2004**





Special Education Program

Program Description

The Special Education program is established to meet the unique needs of exceptional students, as prescribed by federal and state statutes. Special classrooms are available to all custody levels across the state, and to male and female inmates who qualify. Classrooms are located at Lansing (maximum and medium); Hutchinson (maximum and medium); Winfield (minimum) and Topeka (all custody levels).

To be eligible for Special Education, an inmate must qualify as “exceptional” according to state criteria through individualized testing that is “multi-disciplinary and multi-sourced.” A school psychologist and an educational evaluator assist in the evaluation process to ensure that testing is comprehensive and due process requirements are addressed. These testers, along with other teaching staff members, work together to develop an individualized education program for each student found to be exceptional.

An inmate student must be age 21 (22 if the birthday falls after July 1) or under and lack a high school diploma or GED to qualify for services. Related services, as required by law, are provided as necessary. For example, a deaf student would be provided an interpreter, if the Individual Education Plan (IEP) indicated a need. Students continue in special education until they complete their program, or, when over 21, when their learning reaches a plateau in terms of progress.

Special education teachers must have proper special education certification in order for KDOC to qualify for state reimbursement from the Kansas State Department of Education.

General Goal Statement

The primary goal of the Special Education program is to comply with state and federal laws, regulations, and standards concerning the delivery of special education services by providing appropriate special education to offenders who qualify for that program.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The program will utilize existing program capacity effectively by ensuring that all inmates assessed as needing special education and fitting within the above described criteria are offered the opportunity to enroll.

[Measurement Indicators: those screened as having a special education need, those agreeing to a special education evaluation, those fitting federal criteria,

program capacity.]

- The program will utilize existing program capacity effectively by ensuring that inmates who do not fit the federal criteria described above but who are assessed as needing special education are offered the opportunity to enroll in the Special Education program on a space-available basis.

[Measurement Indicators: those screened as having a special education need, those agreeing to a special education evaluation, 'excess' program capacity.]

- All inmates enrolled in Special Education will have an Individualized Education Plan (IEP).

[Measurement Indicator: Actual count/comparison of IEPs during annual audits]

- At least 75% of the IEP requirements are satisfied/met.

[Measurement Indicator: Actual file review/comparison during annual audits.]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency Measures

The description of the measures of program efficiency (output or process measures) is essentially the same for all programs. This is presented as part of the introduction to the programs section of this report (see pages 36 and 37).

As with the Academic Education programs, no outcome information is generated for Special Education since this is considered a service provided by the Department and is not targeted directly to reduction of an offender's potential for recidivism.

Evaluation Highlights: Special Education Program

Output Highlights

- Available slots decreased from 70 in FY 2002 and FY 2003 to 60 in FY 2004.
- The annual average daily utilization rate decreased slightly from 45.7% in FY 2002 to 42.0% in FY 2003 and then increased to 48.5% in FY 2004.
- The cost per unduplicated participant decreased from \$5,299 in FY 2002 to \$3,751 in FY 2003 and then increased to \$4,204 in FY 2004.
- Realizing the downward trend of offenders with special education needs, the Department reduced the contract for FY 2003 by \$180,000 and, working with Greenbush (contractor), eliminated two teacher positions beginning in FY 2004.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Special Education Program
FY 2000 - FY 2004**

Fiscal Year	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
Carried Forward	0		38		35		40		32	
Enrolled	232		133		112		122		123	
Subtotal	232		171		147		162		155	
Completions	47	24.2%	36	26.5%	25	23.4%	23	17.7%	15	12.8%
Non-Volitional	117	60.3%	84	61.8%	63	58.9%	56	43.1%	68	58.1%
Volitional	30	15.5%	16	11.8%	19	17.8%	51	39.2%	34	29.1%
Subtotal: Terminations	194	100.0%	136	100.0%	107	100.0%	130	100.0%	117	100.0%
Unduplicated Pending									1	
Carried to next FY	38		35		40		32		37	

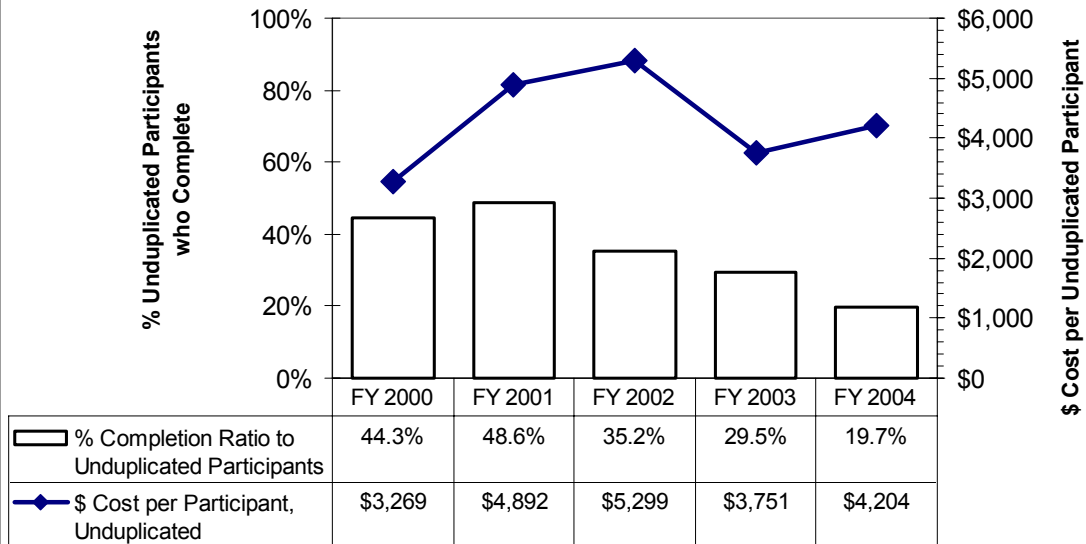
**Program Cost and Activity Summary
Special Education Program
FY 2000 - FY 2004**

	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Actual Expenditures	\$ 470,780	\$ 533,200	\$ 588,189	\$ 412,598	\$ 475,000
Contracted Slots	70	70	70	70	60
Cost per Slot	\$ 6,725	\$ 7,617	\$ 8,403	\$ 5,894	\$ 7,917
Number Participants, Total	232	171	147	162	155
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 2,029	\$ 3,118	\$ 4,001	\$ 2,547	\$ 3,065
Unduplicated Participants	144	109	111	110	113
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 3,269	\$ 4,892	\$ 5,299	\$ 3,751	\$ 4,204
Unduplicated Completions	47	36	25	23	15
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$ 10,017	\$ 14,811	\$ 23,528	\$ 17,939	\$ 31,667
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	44.3%	48.6%	35.2%	29.5%	19.7%
State Categorical Aid from KSBOE	\$ 178,644	\$ 258,888	\$ 271,730	\$ 274,165	\$ 165,152
RDU Diagnostic Testing	\$ 136,764	\$ 81,997	\$ 90,310	\$ 100,144	\$ 30,000
Federal Chapter 1 Grant Funds	\$ 39,248	\$ 49,737	\$ 49,961	\$ 50,297	\$ 80,553
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	38	35	40	32	37

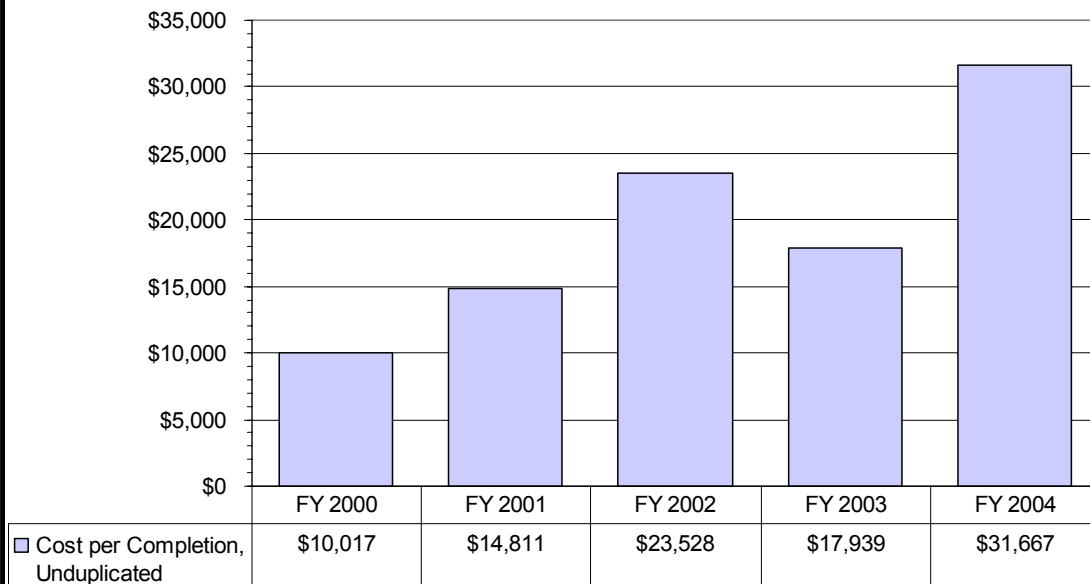
¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

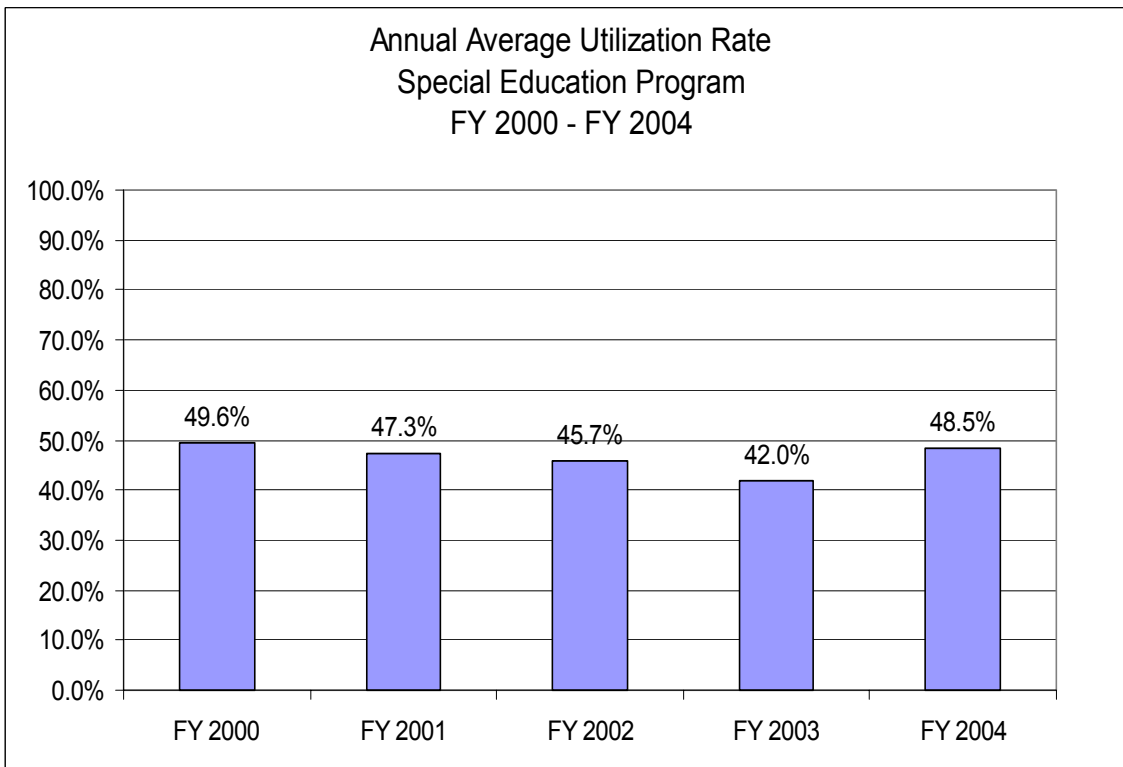
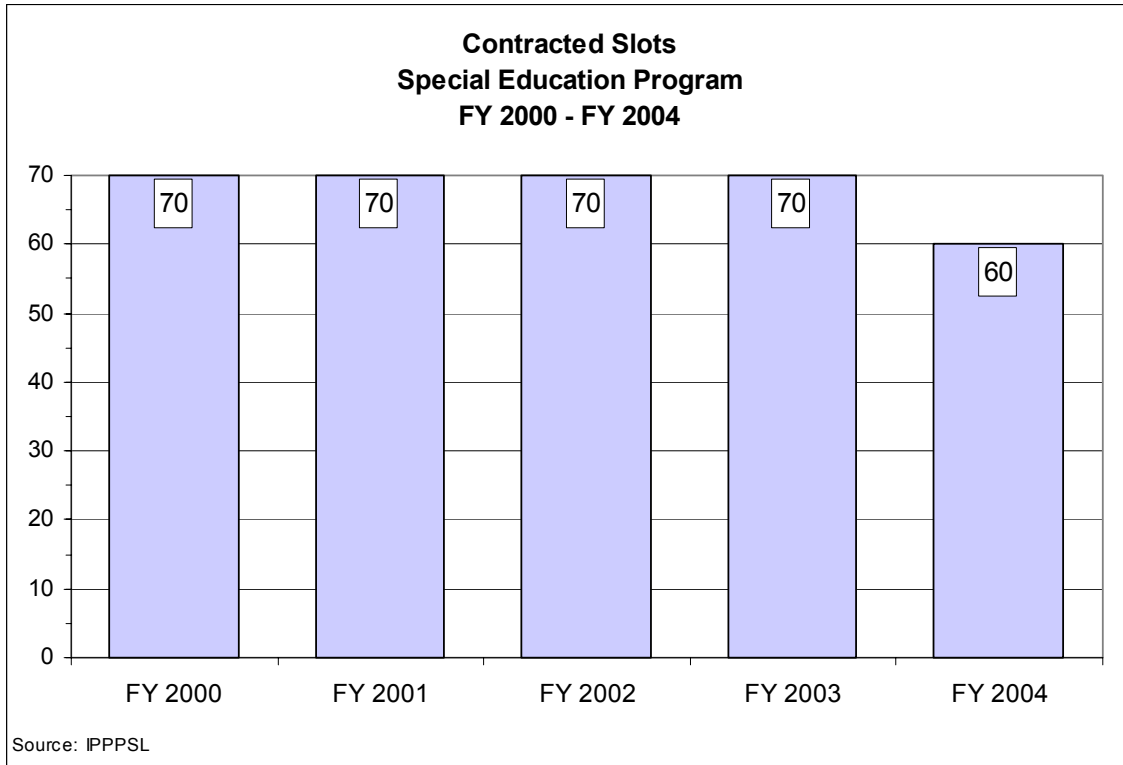
NOTE: Slight variation may exist between the data reported here and that presented in prior volumes of this report. Since the program evaluation effort stresses continuous improvement, data record updates are encouraged in instances where enhanced data reliabilities result. The data presented here reflects the most recent corrections.

**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
Special Education Program
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



**Cost per Unduplicated Completion
Special Education Program
FY 2000 - FY 2004**





Vocational Education Programs

All Vocational Education programs are open-entry open-exit. Thus, graduation dates vary, depending upon the student's ability and work habits. With the exception of Barbering, there is not a standard number of hours required to complete a program. Prior knowledge and skill in a trade can assist in an earlier graduation, but are not prerequisites for course participation. Certificates are awarded from Southeast Kansas Education Service Center in cooperation with the Kansas Department of Education. A competency task list, indicating the tasks completed during the course work, accompanies the certificate. A high school diploma or GED is required before entry to some programs. Some programs do not require a GED but do require higher levels of math. Potential vocational program participants are strongly encouraged to finish their academic programs before participating in a vocational program.

Specific Vocational Education Program Descriptions

The Barbering program requires a high school diploma or a GED plus a minimum of 1500 hours of training, a standard set by the State Board of Barbering Examiners. This takes approximately 14 months to complete. Students are in the classroom for about one hour per day for demonstrations, class study, and examinations. Approximately five hours per day are spent in supervised practice on hair cutting, hair styling, shaving, arranging and blending of hair. The objective of the course is to prepare students for the State Board of Barbering Examiner's Test and for the profession of Barbering. Graduates are placed in facilities throughout the state to serve as barbers for the KDOC inmate population until their release.

The Building Maintenance Program at Topeka trains inmate students in the mechanical maintenance of facilities. Areas covered include electrical, plumbing, and basic carpentry. Graduates learn how to maintain a building, e.g., repair a leaky faucet, a ballast in a light fixture, or a hole in a sheet-rock wall. They also become proficient in the use of hand tools associated with the various areas. This program was previously referred to as the Building Trades Program.

The Building Trades Program was renamed to Building Maintenance Program to provide a better description. See summary above.

The Business Support Program prepares inmate students to function in the following four Microsoft® Office applications: Word, Excel, Access, and PowerPoint®. Other areas of training include: touch operation of the electric calculator, calculating machines, record management, business math, typing skills, and an administrative secretary simulation. This program was previously called Office Systems Technology Program.

The Cabinet Making, Construction, and Woodworking Programs are all programs that use individualized hands-on instruction in cooperation with individualized

curriculum to learn the various aspects of the building trades. Students become proficient in the use of: routers, compound miter saws, table saws, radial arm saws, jointers, sanders and other hand tools. Training varies slightly between facilities because of space, equipment availability, and needs of the institution, but the basics are covered in all the programs. Training components consist of basic cabinetry, block laying and concrete work, cabinet making. Students further develop their carpentry skills in building various types of projects that are sold to KDOC staff, tax supported agencies and to the general public at the Hutchinson Facility. Larger items include storage barns and gazebos. In many cases, advanced students also help with building and remodeling throughout the institution.

The Computer Repair Program is located at the Winfield facility. The program begins with training students in basic electronics, which include general electrical concepts, safety, tools, troubleshooting and repair, and DC and AC circuits. As students advance, they repair and build computer equipment that is used throughout the education departments within the KDOC.

The former Computer Technical/Repair Program is now the Computer Repair Program.

The Custodial Services Program is designed to train students in janitorial activities such as floor stripping, waxing, polishing, carpet shampooing. Office cleaning such as dusting, furniture and upholstery cleaning, and polishing are also included when and where space is available. Upon graduation, students are prepared to enter the world of work as a janitor/custodian in facilities such as a hospital or nursing home or as a porter for the correctional facility. This program was previously referred to as Building Maintenance Program.

The Drafting Technology Program uses computerized equipment along with the latest versions of Computer Aided Drafting software to train students to become competent in designing and making prints for architectural and mechanical engineered projects. Basic office software training is also used in the development of student presentations and cost analysis. Students create prints for use by other vocational programs, facility details, and facility administration.

The Electronic Repair Program was located in the El Dorado facility. As a result of an employment study, it was determined that this program was not viable for employability and it was terminated at the end of FY 2002.

The Food Service Program is designed to train students for employment in the food service industry. The inmate students learn food safety and preparation techniques through hands-on practice in the Staff Dining area. In FY 2004, ARAMARK Correctional Services took over administration of this program.

The three Horticulture Programs vary slightly among facilities depending on space, building accommodations and facility needs. Although all areas are not covered in

each facility, the total curriculum covers greenhouse production, propagation of all types of household plants, hydroponic vegetable gardening, landscape design and layout, production garden farming, and turf management.

An Industry Technology Program is located at the East facility at Hutchinson. This program is provided in cooperation with Kansas Correctional Industries. The Vocational Education Division provides pre-industry classes and employment related skills classes, while Kansas Correctional Industries provides the industrial facility, the equipment, and the supervisors. The following industrial areas are available:

- Furniture Lamination
- Vehicle/Furniture Restoration
- Office Systems
- Sewing

Industry Technology students start with the Pre-Industry course that includes individualized computer-assisted competency-based classes on safety, math, measurement, blueprint reading, and manufacturing processes. Students in the classroom also complete an employment-related skill course. The program is presented by individualized learning guides, videotapes, interactive video-disc programs, and computer programs.

The KCI furniture lamination industry builds new laminated wooden furniture. Materials are cut, fitted, and assembled with the production equipment. This furniture may be purchased for use in schools, government offices, or non-profit organizations.

The KCI vehicle/furniture restoration shop repairs and restores used vehicles including automobiles, vans, trucks and tractors. Many of these are state owned vehicles and are returned to service in schools and state government agencies. This shop also repairs and restores used furniture. Both wooden and metal furniture are disassembled, stripped, cleaned, repaired, sanded, and finish coated. The finished items are then returned to use in a school, government office, or other non-profit organization.

The KCI office systems program manufactures modular office furniture. This furniture is available at a modest cost to state and local government agencies.

The KCI sewing industry makes clothing for inmates in Kansas prisons and for those in several other states. Large quantities of pants, shirts and underwear are produced daily with production sewing equipment.

In order for students to complete the program successfully, they must receive appropriate work evaluations in the classroom and in one or more of the industrial areas.

The Masonry Program is located in the El Dorado facility. The program prepares the student to enter the field of work as a Mason Tender, Mason Assistant, and Mason Apprentice. Training includes reading tape measures, mason's rule, mortar mixing,

blueprint reading, job estimating, laying-out and construction of block, brick, stone and pre-cast structures. Advanced apprenticeship training is also available to those that have demonstrated the desire to further their skills and knowledge.

The Office Systems Technology Program, which prepares participants to function in Microsoft® Word, Excel, Access, and PowerPoint®, was integrated into the Business Support Program in FY 2004.

The Utilities Maintenance Program includes technical and hands-on education in the areas of plumbing, electrical, refrigeration and air conditioning. Residential and commercial installations are covered in these areas. Students receive instruction from computer-aided competency-based learning guides and perform installation work in the shop. Students who successfully complete the program become eligible for inmate skilled labor positions within the institution. This provides additional maintenance help for the institution and allows additional work experience for inmates with long sentences.

The curriculum for the Welding Program involves blueprint reading, electrode and metal identification, metal weldability, joint design, and fabrication. Shop work consists of oxy-acetylene welding and cutting, arc welding, plasma arc cutting, gas tungsten arc welding, metal inert gas welding, and arc welding. Advanced students are assigned projects to further their training. Students, under the direction of their instructor, build various shop items that include barbeque grills, trailers of all sizes, cattle panels and truck beds.

An Employment Relations Program is included in the vocational technical program at the Hutchinson facility. Vocational inmate students attend this segment of the curriculum while their regular vocational instructor is on vacation. The objectives for the course are to provide background information about getting a job and keeping a job. It also includes information on: independent living, banking and credit, health and safety, community living, labor unions, taxes and human relationships. Individualized learning guides, videotapes, computer programs, and interactive video-disc programs are used to present information. Group activities include role-playing for job interviews.

Graduation requirements for the vocational programs are:

- Completion of a specified list of competencies that demonstrate both cognitive and manipulative skills to enter the job market at an entry-level position or above; and,
- Consistent demonstration of positive work habits and a positive attitude to meet and maintain employment in the various occupational trades.

General Goal Statement

The primary goal of the correctional Vocational Education programs is to contribute to the Department's mission by providing offenders with knowledge, skills and certification which promote employability and responsible decision-making and by providing facilities with additional management resources and opportunities to keep offenders productively occupied and accountable.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The programs will utilize existing program capacity effectively by maintaining enrollments above 90% of contracted slots.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily enrollment records]

- Offenders will acquire and demonstrate responsible self-management, interpersonal skills and pro-social decision-making.

[Measurement Indicators: length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions; return to prison rates; type of termination; disciplinary data; employment data].

- Offenders will achieve certification of vocational specific entry-level competencies.

[Measurement Indicators: Vocational program completion rates; employment data]

- The program will provide facilities with inmate management resources and activities to keep offenders productively occupied and accountable.

[Measurement Indicators: average daily enrollments; program completion rates; length of enrollment; type of termination]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Outcome Measures

The description of the measures of program efficiency (output or process measures) and the description of the measure of outcome (recidivism) are essentially the same for all programs. These are presented as part of the introduction to the programs section of this report (see pages 36 and 37).

Evaluation Highlights: Vocational Education Programs

Output Highlights

- The number of full-time equivalent program slots increased slightly from 278.5 in FY 2002 to 283 in FY 2003 and then decreased to 242 in FY 2004.
- The average daily utilization rate of program slots decreased slightly from 81.4% in FY 2002 to 80.9% in FY 2003. This rate then increased to 84.4% in FY 2004.
- The number of program participants increased from 828 in FY 2002 to 867 in FY 2003, and then decreased to 842 in FY 2004.
- The number of unduplicated participants increased from 682 in FY 2002 to 705 in FY 2003, and then decreased to 683 in FY 2004.
- In FY 2002 there were 267 unduplicated completions, increasing to 337 in FY 2003 and then decreasing to 232 in FY 2004.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants increased from 57.3% in FY 2002 to 60.3% in FY 2003, and then dropped to 47.2% in FY 2004.
- The cost per unduplicated participant decreased from \$2,312 in FY 2002 to \$2,075 in FY 2003. This cost decreased to \$1,707 in FY 2004.
- The cost per unduplicated completion decreased from \$5,905 in FY 2002 to \$4,340 in FY 2003, and then increased to \$5,025 in FY 2004.

Outcome Highlights

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who completed the Vocational Education program during their initial incarcerations, 23.9% returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the one-year follow-up tracking period, 32.2% and 40.2% as of the end of the two-year and three-year follow-up periods. This is in comparison to 28.6%, 34.6% and 38.7% during the same periods in the group assessed as in need of the program, but who did not participate.

For the one-year follow-up, the return rate was about five percentage points lower for the program completers. However, at the two-year and three-year follow-up, the difference between the two groups was not appreciable.

- Comparison of return rates among different program exposure groups during one-year, two year and three-year follow-up periods: 23.9%, 32.2% and 40.2% for the offenders who successfully completed the Vocational Education program, substantially lower than 32.4%, 39.4% and 45.7% return rates for those offenders

who terminated the program non-volitionally, and 34.0%, 42.6% and 49.0% for volitional non-completions.

- Rate of return with new sentences [including all categories of return with new sentences]: 4.3%, 8.1% and 11.7% for those completing the program, considerably lower than 9.9%, 14.8% and 17.9% for those who needed the program but did not participate. The return rates were 9.1%, 14.7% and 18.5% for non-volitional non-completers, and 10.9%, 14.8% and 20.8% for all those volitional non-completers during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively.
- Rate of return via condition violation: 14.8%, 21.4% and 26.9% during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively, for those completing the program, compared to 14.3%, 18.3% and 20.0% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 16.5%, 22.1% and 25.5% for non-volitional non-completers, and 18.3%, 24.8% and 26.7% for volitional non-completers.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Vocational Education Programs
FY 2000 - FY 2004**

Fiscal Year	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
Carried Forward	253		187		156		216		146	
Enrolled	686		655		672		651		696	
Subtotal	939		842		828		867		842	
Completions	317	42.2%	286	41.7%	267	43.6%	337	46.7%	232	35.6%
Non-Volitional	356	47.3%	325	47.4%	225	36.8%	203	28.2%	237	36.4%
Volitional	79	10.5%	75	10.9%	120	19.6%	181	25.1%	182	28.0%
Subtotal: Terminations	752	100.0%	686	100.0%	612	100.0%	721	100.0%	651	100.0%
Carried to next FY	187		156		216		146		191	

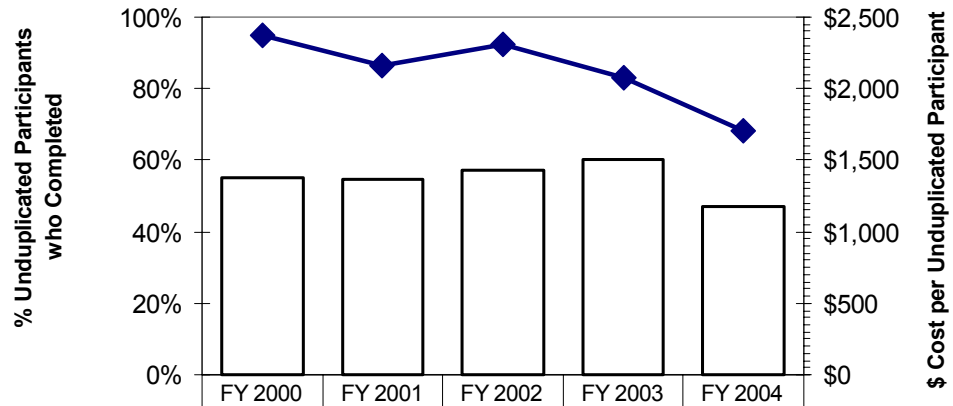
**Program Cost and Activity Summary
Vocational Education Programs
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Actual Expenditures	\$ 1,809,929	\$ 1,475,245	\$ 1,576,661	\$ 1,462,739	\$ 1,165,858
Contracted Slots	336	265	278.5	283	242
Cost per Slot	\$ 5,387	\$ 5,567	\$ 5,661	\$ 5,169	\$ 4,818
Number Participants, Total	939	842	828	867	842
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 1,928	\$ 1,752	\$ 1,904	\$ 1,687	\$ 1,385
Unduplicated Participants	764	681	682	705	683
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 2,369	\$ 2,166	\$ 2,312	\$ 2,075	\$ 1,707
Unduplicated Completions	317	286	267	337	232
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$ 5,710	\$ 5,158	\$ 5,905	\$ 4,340	\$ 5,025
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	54.9%	54.5%	57.3%	60.3%	47.2%
<i>Federal Carl Perkins Grant Funds</i>	\$ 46,555	\$ 53,738	\$ 55,480	\$ 56,850	\$ 60,102
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	187	156	216	146	191

¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

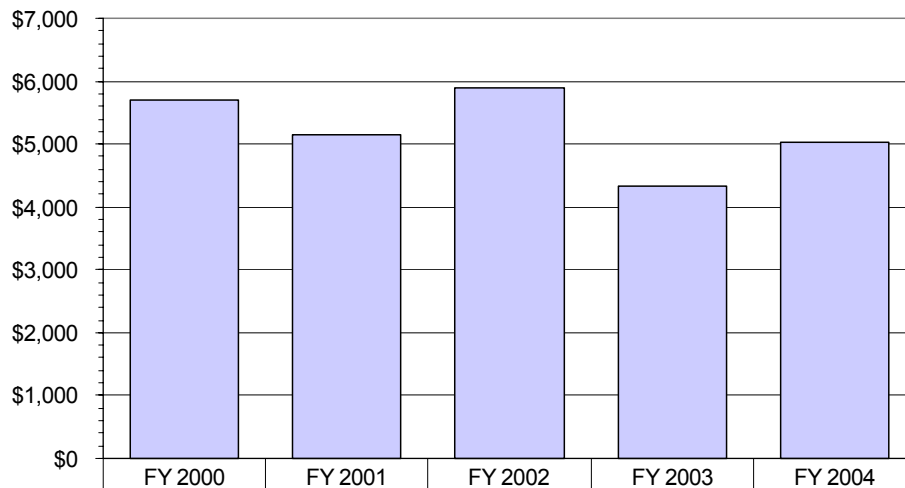
NOTE: Slight variation may exist between the data reported here and that presented in prior volumes of this report. Since the program evaluation effort stresses continuous improvement, data record updates are encouraged in instances where enhanced data reliabilities result. The data presented here reflects the most recent corrections.


**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
Vocational Education Programs
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



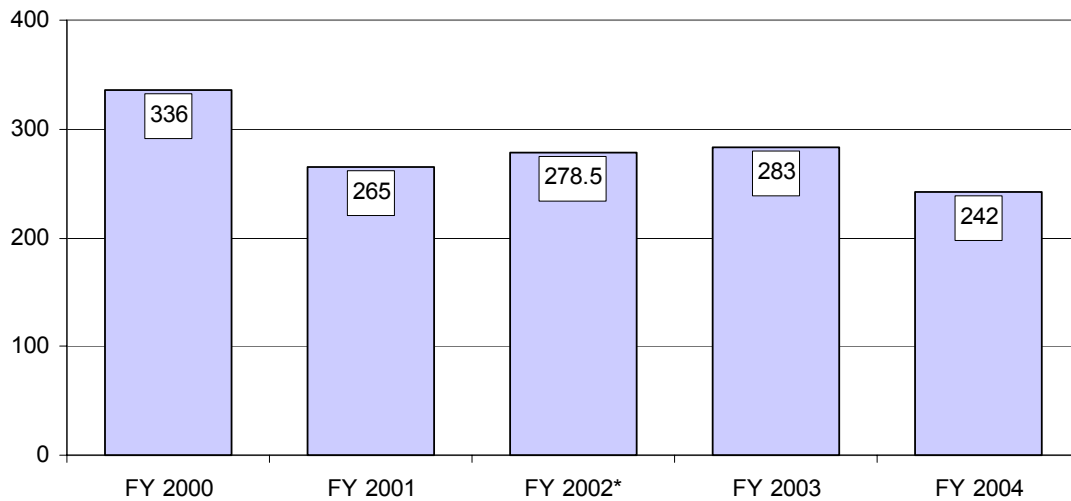
 % Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
	54.9%	54.5%	57.3%	60.3%	47.2%
 \$ Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
	\$2,369	\$2,166	\$2,312	\$2,075	\$1,707

**Cost Per Unduplicated Completion
Vocation Education Programs
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



 Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
	\$5,710	\$5,158	\$5,905	\$4,340	\$5,025

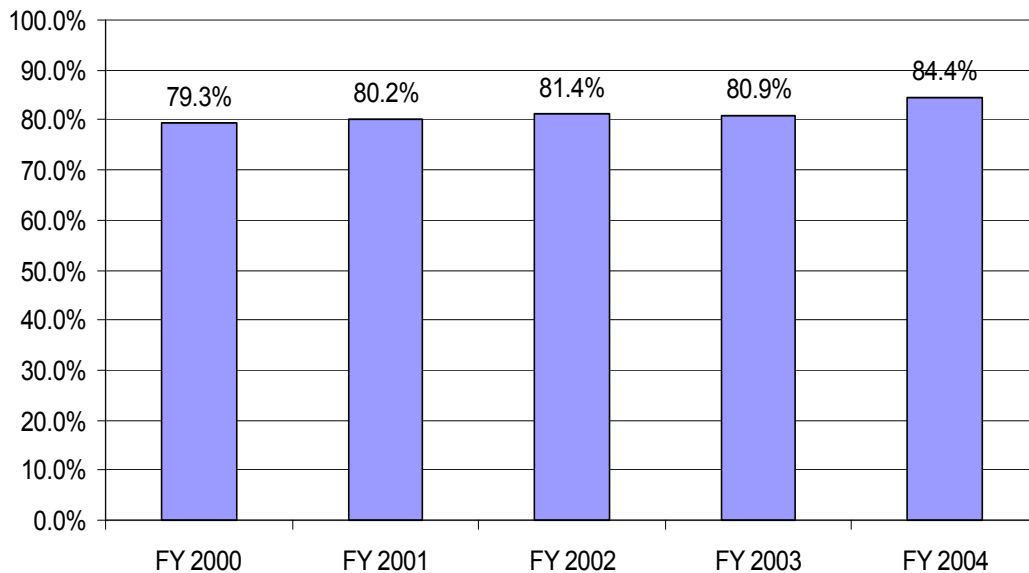
**Contracted Slots
Vocational Education Programs
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



*NOTE: Slots reflect the annual average number of slots -- not year-end numbers. For FY 2002, the number of full-time equivalent slots increased from 265 to 283 in October 2001. This yields 3 months at 265 and 9 months at 283; an average of 278.5 for the fiscal year.

Source: IPPPSL

**Annual Average Utilization Rate
Vocational Education Program
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



Inmate Program: Vocational Education Program
Return Rate of Offenders by Level of Program Exposure,
Type of Readmission, and Length of Follow-up Period

Length of Follow-up and Type of Return	No Program Exposure								Program Exposure								Total	
	Need		No Need		Information Unavailable		Subtotal: No Program Exp.		Completion		Non-Volitional Non-Completion		Volitional Non-Completion		Subtotal: Program Exp.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One-year Follow-up																		
No Return to KDOC	4382	71.4%	4842	75.1%	112	93.3%	9336	73.5%	1073	76.1%	345	67.6%	206	66.0%	1624	72.8%	10960	73.4%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	1751	28.6%	1602	24.9%	8	6.7%	3361	26.5%	337	23.9%	165	32.4%	106	34.0%	608	27.2%	3969	26.6%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	874	14.3%	970	15.1%	5	4.2%	1849	14.6%	208	14.8%	84	16.5%	57	18.3%	349	15.6%	2198	14.7%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	404	6.6%	231	3.6%	0	0.0%	635	5.0%	35	2.5%	34	6.7%	26	8.3%	95	4.3%	730	4.9%
Violation, New Sentence	191	3.1%	145	2.3%	1	0.8%	337	2.7%	24	1.7%	12	2.4%	8	2.6%	44	2.0%	381	2.6%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	10	0.2%	10	0.2%	0	0.0%	20	0.2%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	21	0.1%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	272	4.4%	246	3.8%	2	1.7%	520	4.1%	69	4.9%	35	6.9%	15	4.8%	119	5.3%	639	4.3%
Subtotal	6133	100.0%	6444	100.0%	120	100.0%	12697	100.0%	1410	100.0%	510	100.0%	312	100.0%	2232	100.0%	14929	100.0%
Released [but out less than one year]	103		760		2		865		164		49		26		239		1104	
Two-year Follow-up																		
No Return to KDOC	3945	65.4%	4055	69.6%	108	90.8%	8108	67.7%	864	67.8%	294	60.6%	171	57.4%	1329	64.6%	9437	67.2%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	2085	34.6%	1774	30.4%	11	9.2%	3870	32.3%	411	32.2%	191	39.4%	127	42.6%	729	35.4%	4599	32.8%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	1106	18.3%	1139	19.5%	7	5.9%	2252	18.8%	273	21.4%	107	22.1%	74	24.8%	454	22.1%	2706	19.3%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	464	7.7%	260	4.5%	0	0.0%	724	6.0%	45	3.5%	41	8.5%	30	10.1%	116	5.6%	840	6.0%
Violation, New Sentence	334	5.5%	226	3.9%	3	2.5%	563	4.7%	52	4.1%	25	5.2%	13	4.4%	90	4.4%	653	4.7%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	94	1.6%	62	1.1%	1	0.8%	157	1.3%	6	0.5%	5	1.0%	1	0.3%	12	0.6%	169	1.2%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	87	1.4%	87	1.5%	0	0.0%	174	1.5%	35	2.7%	13	2.7%	9	3.0%	57	2.8%	231	1.6%
Subtotal	6030	100.0%	5829	100.0%	119	100.0%	11978	100.0%	1275	100.0%	485	100.0%	298	100.0%	2058	100.0%	14036	100.0%
Released [but out less than two years]	206		1375		3		1584		299		74		40		413		1997	
Three-year Follow-up																		
No Return to KDOC	3617	61.3%	3387	64.2%	100	88.5%	7104	62.9%	675	59.8%	241	54.3%	147	51.0%	1063	57.1%	8167	62.1%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	2283	38.7%	1891	35.8%	13	11.5%	4187	37.1%	454	40.2%	203	45.7%	141	49.0%	798	42.9%	4985	37.9%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	1182	20.0%	1182	22.4%	7	6.2%	2371	21.0%	304	26.9%	113	25.5%	77	26.7%	494	26.5%	2865	21.8%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	475	8.1%	272	5.2%	0	0.0%	747	6.6%	48	4.3%	41	9.2%	30	10.4%	119	6.4%	866	6.6%
Violation, New Sentence	358	6.1%	247	4.7%	3	2.7%	608	5.4%	65	5.8%	26	5.9%	20	6.9%	111	6.0%	719	5.5%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	219	3.7%	141	2.7%	2	1.8%	362	3.2%	18	1.6%	15	3.4%	10	3.5%	43	2.3%	405	3.1%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	49	0.8%	49	0.9%	1	0.9%	99	0.9%	19	1.7%	8	1.8%	4	1.4%	31	1.7%	130	1.0%
Subtotal	5900	100.0%	5278	100.0%	113	100.0%	11291	100.0%	1129	100.0%	444	100.0%	288	100.0%	1861	100.0%	13152	100.0%
Released [but out less than three years]	336		1926		9		2271		445		115		50		610		2881	

Note: Explanation of row and column headings is presented on pages 22 and 33.

Transitional Training Program

Program Description

The Transitional Training Program (TTP) is a unique vocational-type program that began in the latter part of FY 2002. Transitional Training combines classroom instruction, on-the-job training, and job coaching. The program is funded through a federal grant called the "Workplace and Community Transitional Training For Incarcerated Youthful Offenders Program" sponsored through the Department of Education. This program targets "youthful offenders" defined as those between the ages of 18 and 25, who have a high school diploma or GED, and who are within five years of projected release. The goal of this program is to help prepare offenders for entering the work force upon release, thereby increasing the chance of successful reintegration into the community.

In addition to learning job skills, curriculum is taught on life skills such as filling out job applications, developing a resume, preparing for an interview, budgeting, resolving conflict, cultural diversity, and so on. Upon completing the TTP, the offender receives post-secondary educational credit.

In conjunction with the Transitional Training program, a Vocational Job Placement Counselor is located at the Hutchinson Correctional Facility. The counselor is available to assist inmates in locating jobs, arranging for interviews, and finding other information related to job placement. Inmates are advised to contact the vocational job placement counselor's office six months prior to leaving the institution. This counselor is also available to the other facilities via telephone, e-mail, and fax.

General Goal Statement

The primary goal of the Transitional Training program is to contribute to the Department's mission by providing offenders with knowledge, skills and certification that promotes employability and responsible decision-making and by providing facilities with additional management resources and opportunities to keep offenders productively occupied and accountable.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The program will utilize existing program capacity effectively by maintaining enrollments at or above 90% of contracted slots.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily enrollment records]

- The program will maintain a successful completion rate at 90%.

[Measurement Indicators: number enrolled, number completing]

- Offenders will acquire and demonstrate responsible self-management and interpersonal skills and pro-social decision-making.

[Measurement Indicators: length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions; return to prison rates; type of termination; disciplinary data; employment data].

- At least 90% of successful completers will, within 30 days of prison release, secure full-time employment (35+hours/week) and will maintain that employment for at least 60 days.

-

[Measurement Indicators: number program completers, facility release date, date employed, hours worked per week, employment termination date (if applicable)]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency Measures

The description of the measures of program efficiency (output or process measures) is essentially the same for all programs. This is presented as part of the introduction to the programs section of this report (see pages 36 and 37).

No outcome information is generated for the Transitional Training program since this program is too new to have sufficient outcome data.

Evaluation Highlights: Transitional Training Program

Output Highlights

- The number of full-time equivalent program slots increased from 8.33 in FY 2002 (the start-up year) to 40 in FY 2003 and remained at 40 in FY 2004.
- The average daily utilization rate of program slots increased from 68.2% in FY 2002 to 77.8% in FY 2003 and 83.5% in FY 2004.
- The number of program participants increased from 31 in FY 2002 to 115 in FY 2003 and 137 in FY 2004.
- The number of unduplicated participants increased from 29 in FY 2002 to 84 in FY 2003 and 107 in FY 2004.
- In FY 2002 there were no completions. There were 19 in FY 2003 and 41 in FY 2004.

- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants increased from 39.6% in FY 2003 to 47.1% in FY 2004.
- The cost per unduplicated participant increased from \$924 in FY 2002 to \$2,011 in FY 2003. This cost decreased to \$1,402 in FY 2004.
- The cost per unduplicated completion decreased from \$8,890 in FY 2003 to \$3,659 in FY 2004.

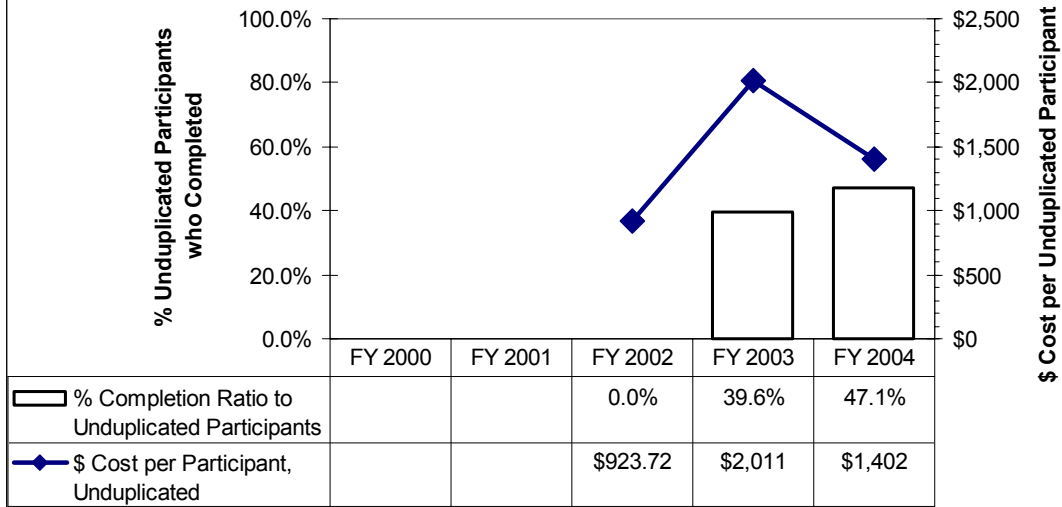
**Program Total Activity Summary
Transitional Training Program
FY 2000 - FY 2004**

Fiscal Year	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	% Total		% Total		% Total		% Total		% Total	
	Frequencies	Terminations	Frequencies	Terminations	Frequencies	Terminations	Frequencies	Terminations	Frequencies	Terminations
Carried Forward					0		14		36	
Enrolled					31		101		101	
Subtotal					31		115		137	
Completions					0	0.0%	19	24.1%	41	35.0%
Non-Volitional					9	52.9%	31	39.2%	49	41.9%
Volitional					8	47.1%	29	36.7%	27	23.1%
Subtotal: Terminations					17	100.0%	79	100.0%	117	100.0%
Carried to next FY					14		36		20	

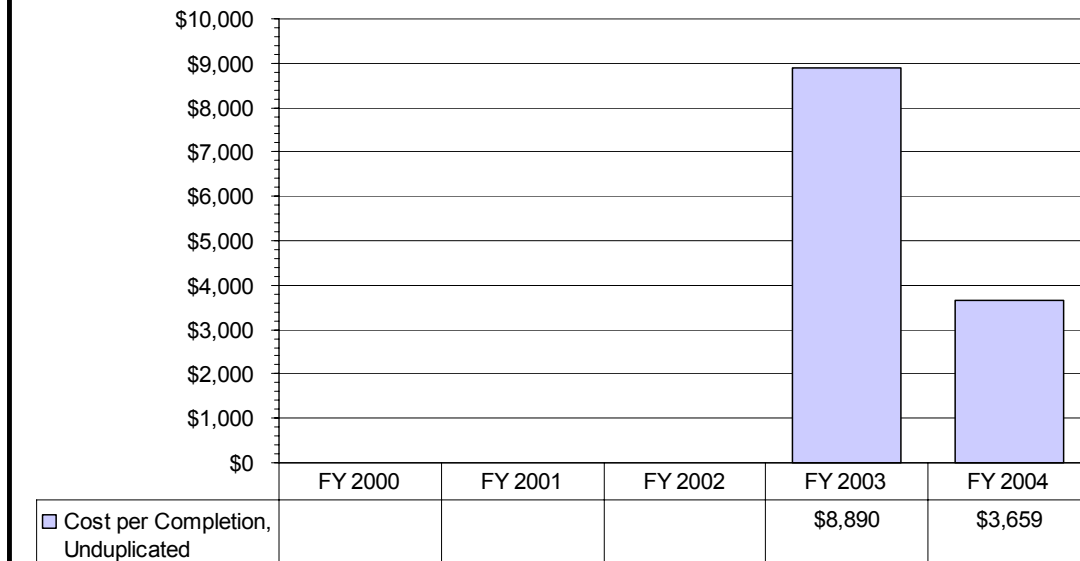
Program Cost and Activity Summary Transitional Training Program FY 2000 - FY 2004					
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Actual Expenditures: <i>US Department of Education, Office of Correctional Education</i>			\$ 26,788	\$ 168,911	\$ 150,000
Contracted Slots			8.33	40	40
Cost per Slot			\$ 3,216	\$ 4,223	\$ 3,750
Number Participants, Total			31	115	137
Cost per Participant, Total			\$ 864	\$ 1,469	\$ 1,095
Unduplicated Participants			29	84	107
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated			\$ 924	\$ 2,011	\$ 1,402
Unduplicated Completions			0	19	41
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated			---	\$ 8,890	\$ 3,659
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹			---	39.6%	47.1%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY			14	36	20

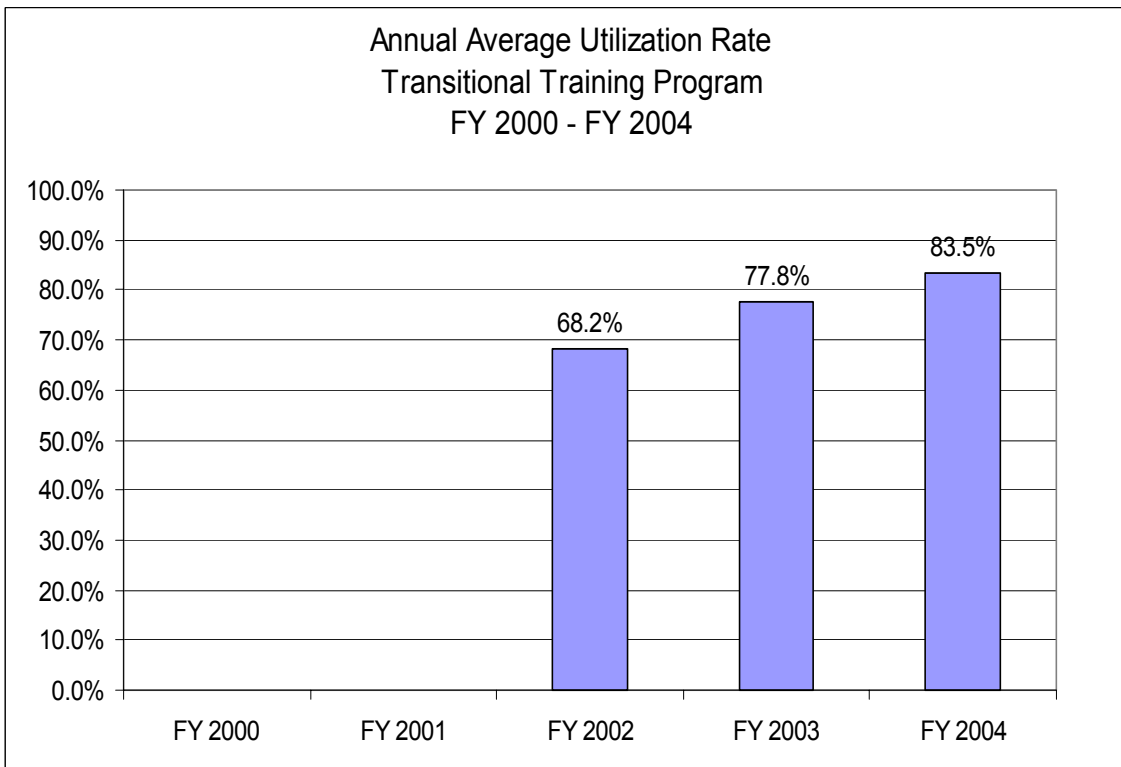
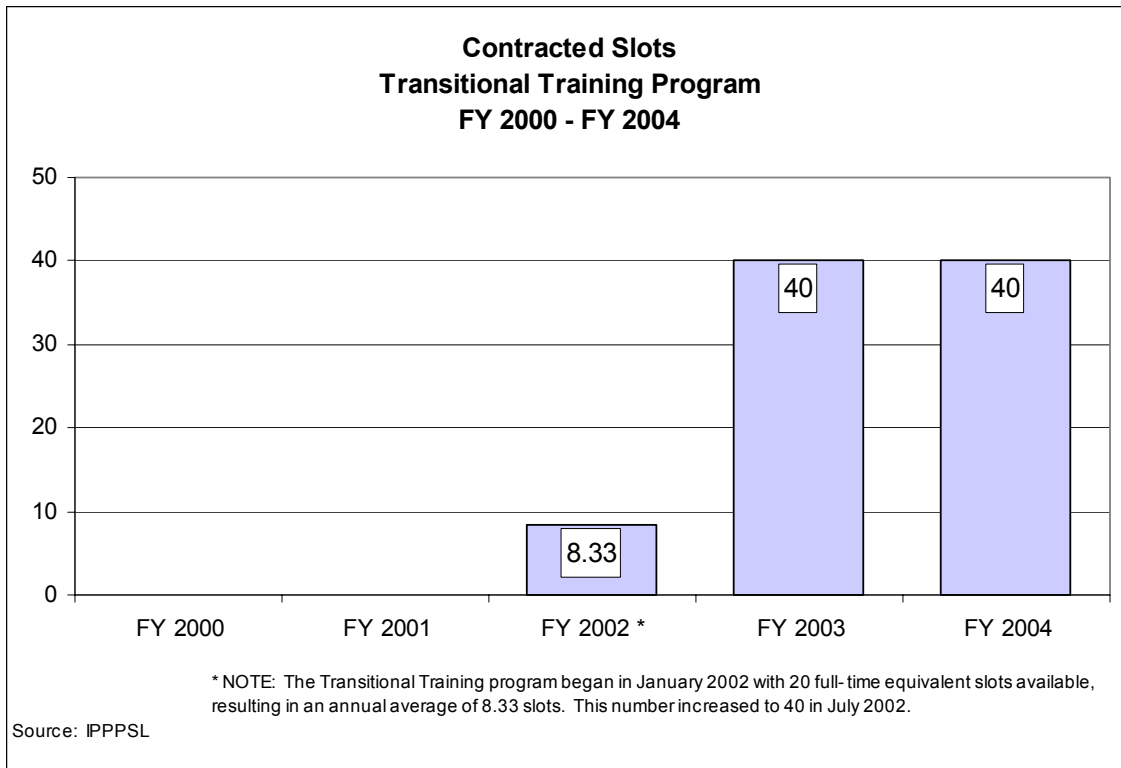
¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
Transitional Training Program
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



**Cost Per Unduplicated Completion
Transitional Training Program
FY 2000 - FY 2004**





Behavioral Enhancement Program

Program Description

The Behavioral Enhancement program began April of 2003 in the Topeka Correctional Facility (TCF) and serves female offenders ages 25 and under who have a high school diploma or GED. The purpose of this program is to provide post-secondary education designed to prepare youthful offenders for appropriate interactions in the community, furthering their potential for success in job search and employment. It is hoped that this program will allow the offender participants to learn how their behaviors affect their relationships and their ability to have healthy interactions, and that participants in this program will have a reduced rate of recidivism.

KDOC has two (2) staff persons facilitating the classes in a variety of subjects. The program meets 2 hours per week for 12 weeks. The subjects studied include, but are not limited to, anger management, cognitive self-change, and goal and decision making skills. Upon successful completion of all classes, the offender receives a certificate from Fort Scott Community College.

General Goal Statement

The primary goal of the Behavioral Enhancement program is to provide youthful offenders with a history of disruptive or violent behavior in the facility and community with skills that include, but are not limited to, goal setting, decision-making, integrity, and anger management in order to learn more appropriate behaviors to facilitate success in the facility and, upon release, in the community and workplace.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The programs will utilize existing program capacity effectively by maintaining enrollments above 90% of contracted slots.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily enrollment records]

- Participants will acquire and demonstrate responsible self-management and interpersonal skills, and pro-social decision-making.

[Measurement Indicators: length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions; return to prison rates; type of termination; disciplinary data; employment data].

- Eligible participants will attain the Behavior Enhancement certificate from Fort

Scott Community College.

[Measurement Indicators: Behavior Enhancement program completion rates; employment data]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency Measures

The description of the measures of program efficiency (output or process measures) is essentially the same for all programs. This is presented as part of the introduction to the programs section of this report (see pages 36 and 37).

No outcome information is generated for the Behavior Enhancement program since this program is too new to have sufficient outcome data.

Evaluation Highlights: Behavior Enhancement Program

Output Highlights

- The number of Behavioral Enhancement full-time equivalent contracted slots was 4 in FY 2004.
- The average daily utilization rate of program slots was 59.5% in FY 2004.
- The number of program participants increased from 8 in FY 2003 to 41 in FY 2004.
- The number of unduplicated participants increased from 7 in FY 2003 to 38 in FY 2004.
- In FY 2003 there were no completions. There were 22 in FY 2004.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants was 75.9% in FY 2004.

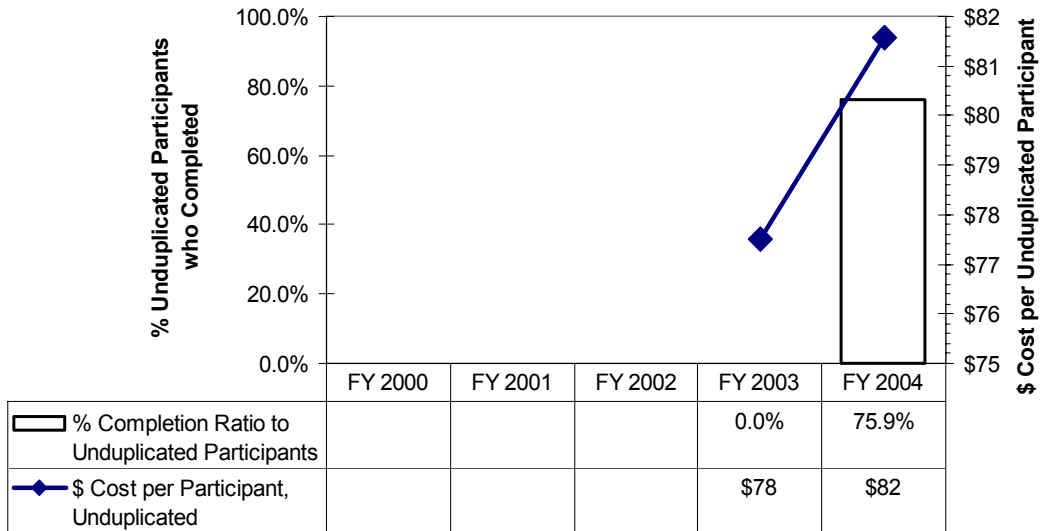
**Program Total Activity Summary
Behavior Enhancement Program
FY 2000 - FY 2004**

Fiscal Year	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
Carried Forward							0		5	
Enrolled							8		36	
Subtotal							8		41	
Completions							0	0.0%	22	68.8%
Non-Volitional							1	33.3%	0	0.0%
Volitional							2	66.7%	10	31.3%
Subtotal: Terminations							3	100.0%	32	100.0%
Carried to next FY							5		9	

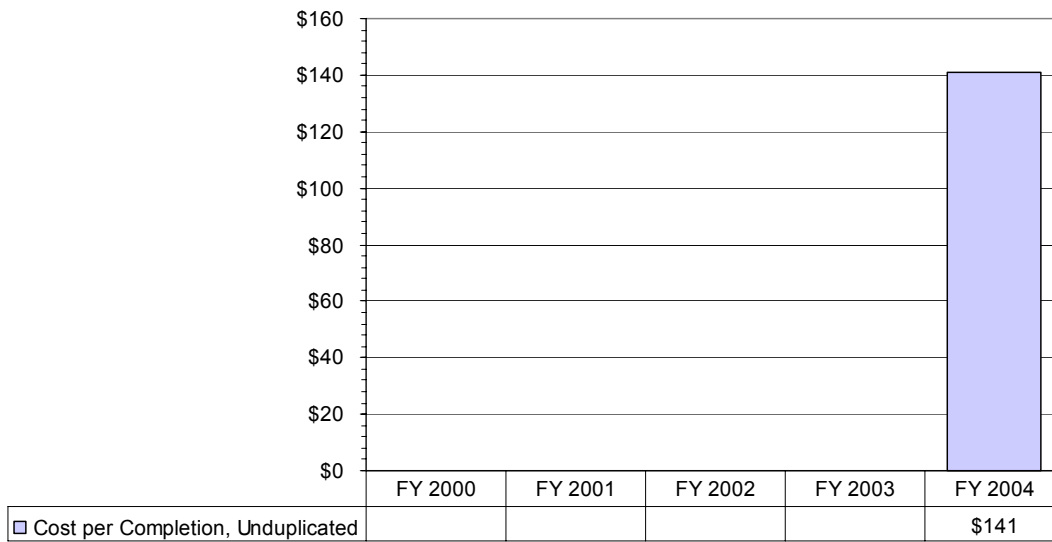
Program Cost and Activity Summary Behavior Enhancement Program FY 2000 - FY 2004					
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Actual Expenditures:				\$ 543	\$ 3,100
Contracted Slots				1	4
Cost per Slot				\$ 543	\$ 775
Number Participants, Total				8	41
Cost per Participant, Total				\$ 68	\$ 76
Unduplicated Participants				7	38
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated				\$ 78	\$ 82
Unduplicated Completions				0	22
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated				---	\$ 141
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹				0.0%	75.9%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY				5	9

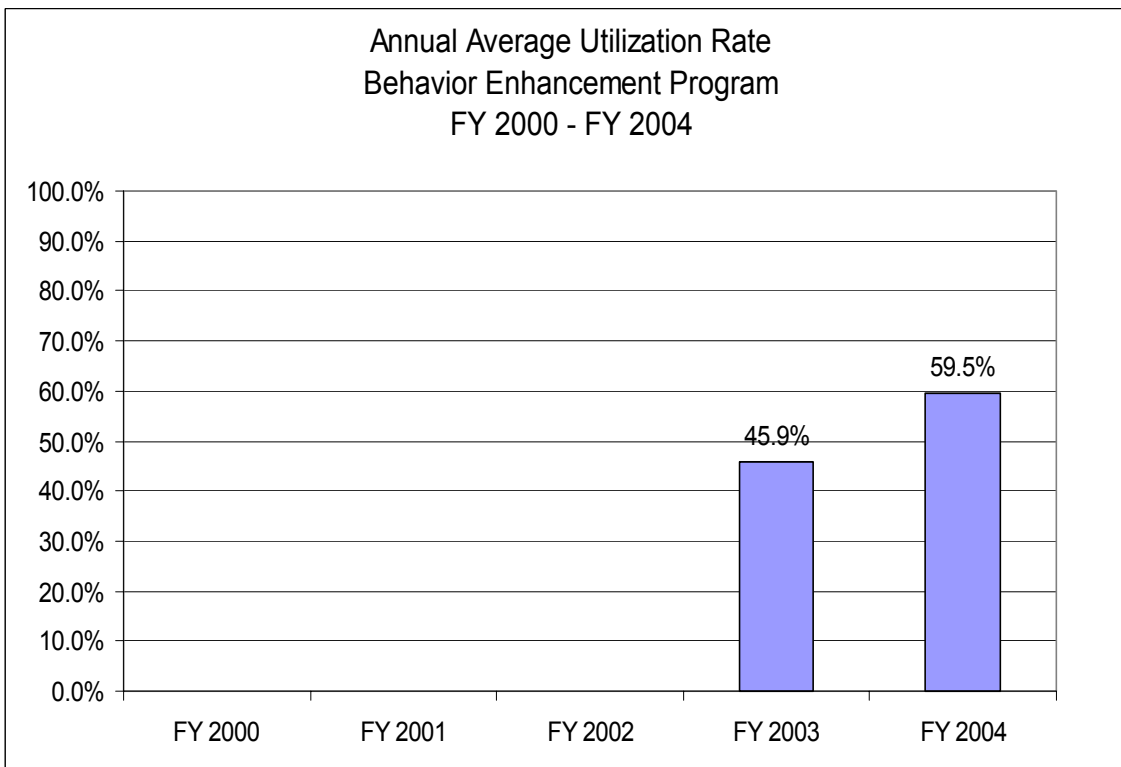
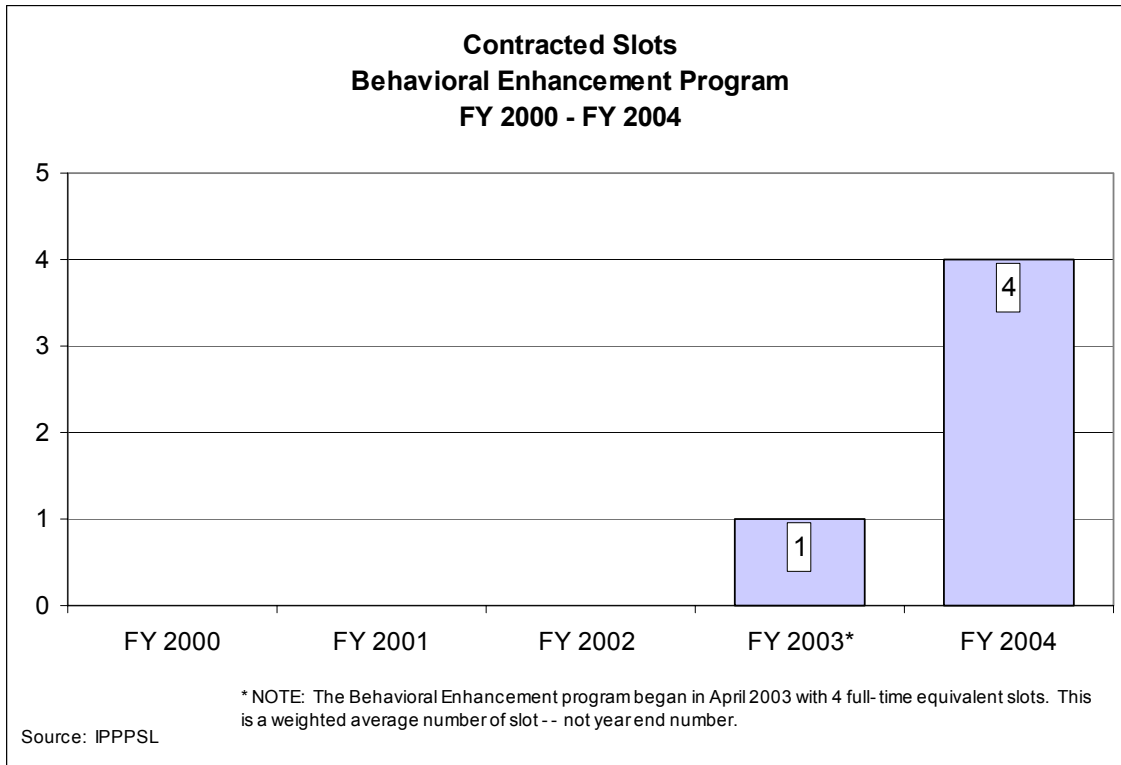
¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
Behavior Enhancement Program
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



**Cost Per Unduplicated Completion
Behavior Enhancement Program
FY 2000 - FY 2004**





PRE-RELEASE REINTEGRATION PROGRAM

Program History and Rationale

The purpose of the Pre-Release program is to provide a smooth transition for selected inmates from the institutional setting to the community. Inmates placed in the program must be male, minimum custody, and within one year of projected release. In the early years of operation, younger inmates with shorter sentences for less serious offenses were placed in the program. In more recent years, the program has been utilized for inmates with longer sentences and more serious offenses. Successful completion of Pre-Release is a prerequisite for some inmates prior to transferring to Work Release. The rationale for the change in placement philosophy is that inmates with longer sentences and/or who have served longer periods of incarceration are most likely to be in need of, or benefit from, the information and life skills acquired while in the Pre-Release program.

Current Program Operations

The Department currently operates one 45-bed Pre-Release Reintegration program for minimum custody male inmates at Winfield Correctional Facility. The program is designed to facilitate the inmate's smooth transition from an institutional setting to either a work release setting or to post-incarceration supervision. Pre-Release is a 10-week-long program consisting of life skill modules with cognitive-based elements offered in a classroom setting. The modules include Money Management, Job Seeking/Keeping, Situational Response/Stress Management, Law, Human Relations, Family Living, Communications, Living in Today's World, and the Thinking for a Change cognitive behavior change curriculum. The purpose is to provide an interactive atmosphere in which inmates will obtain basic levels of information and acquire knowledge and skills enabling them to make responsible decisions while on release.

General Goal Statement

The goal of the Pre-Release Reintegration Program is to provide for the inmate's smooth transition from the institutional setting to the community through information and knowledge gained in ten predetermined life skill areas.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The Pre-Release program will operate at a 90% utilization rate.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily program population]

- Inmates assigned to Pre-Release will demonstrate successful completion as

reflected in the termination codes.

[Measurement Indicator: Pre-Release program completion rates]

- Within two years of release, return rates will be lower for inmates who have successfully completed Pre-Release or Pre-Release and Work Release than for minimum custody male inmates who did not participate in Pre-Release.

[Measurement Indicators: length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions; return to prison rates]

- Inmates who complete Pre-Release prior to placement in the Work Release program will go on to complete Work Release.

[Measurement Indicator: Work Release program completion rates]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Outcome Measures

The output (process) indicators provide measures of program activity and efficiency. They include such data as the number of enrollments and terminations the program processes in a given time period, the number of individual offenders enrolled (unduplicated enrollments), the number of offenders who complete the program and the utilization of available capacity. The data in the tables and graphs that follow provide this information for each year of the review period.

- Program Activity Summary: FY2000 -- FY2004 -- this information describes the total volume of offenders into and out of the program over the 2000-2004 time frame.
- Program Slots and Annual Average Utilization Rate -- these graphics present the program's capacity and usage rate.

Funding for the Pre-Release program is not identifiable separately. For this reason cost-related statistics are not presented (e.g. cost per participant, cost per completion).

Program outcome (recidivism) information is based on return to Kansas prisons. The outcome data in the recidivism table provide this information for the time period between July 1, 1991 and June 30, 2004. (For further explanation, please see also the description of Outcome Measures in *Section II: Analytic Procedures*.)

Evaluation Highlights: Pre-Release Reintegration Program

Output Highlights

- The number of allocated slots remained constant at 45 from FY 2002 to FY 2004.
- The annual average utilization rate for the Pre-Release program was 61.8% in FY 2002 and 86.4% in FY 2003. This rate increased to 100% in FY 2004.
- The number of program participants increased from 188 in FY 2002 to 260 in FY 2003 and 305 in FY 2004.
- The number of unduplicated participants increased from 187 in FY 2002 to 256 in FY 2003 and 302 in FY 2004.
- In FY 2002 there were 139 completions, increasing to 190 in FY 2003 and 232 in FY 2004.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants was 88.5% in FY 2002, decreasing slightly to 87.6% in FY 2003, and then increasing to 89.6% in FY 2004.

Outcome Highlights

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who completed the Pre-Release program during their initial incarcerations, 28.4% returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the one-year follow-up tracking period, 38.3% and 45.2% as of the end of the two-year and three-year follow-up periods. This is in comparison to only slightly higher return rates of 30.4%, 39.5% and 47.5% during the same periods in the group assessed as in need of the program, but who did not participate.
- Comparison of return rates among different program exposure groups during one-year, two year and three-year follow-up periods: 28.4%, 38.3% and 45.2% for the offenders who successfully completed the Pre-Release program, versus 32.3%, 39.2% and 44.0% return rates for those offenders who terminated the program non-volitionally, and 27.8%, 33.3% and 33.3% for volitional non-completions.
- Rate of return with new sentences [including all categories of return with new sentences]: 4.6%, 9.4% and 12.5% for those completing the program, somewhat lower than 11.9%, 18.4% and 21.8% for those who needed the program but did not participate. The return rates were 10.1%, 16.5% and 18.7% for non-volitional non-completers, and 22.2%, 22.2% and 22.2% for volitional non-completers during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively.
- Rate of return via condition violation: 18.2%, 25.9% and 30.7% during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively, for those completing the program, somewhat higher than 15.8%, 19.3% and 23.3% for those who needed the program but did not participate. The return rates were 18.2%, 20.6% and 23.1% for non-volitional non-completers, and 0%, 11.1% and 11.1% for volitional non-completers.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Pre-release Reintegration Program
FY 2000 - FY 2004**

Fiscal Year	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
Carried Forward	23		32		23		30		39	
Enrolled	257		189		165		230		266	
Subtotal	280		221		188		260		305	
Completions	178	71.8%	156	78.8%	139	88.0%	191	86.4%	232	88.5%
Non-Volitional	65	26.2%	42	21.2%	18	11.4%	30	13.6%	28	10.7%
Volitional	5	2.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	2	0.8%
Subtotal: Terminations	248	100.0%	198	100.0%	158	100.0%	221	100.0%	262	100.0%
Carried to next FY	32		23		30		39		43	

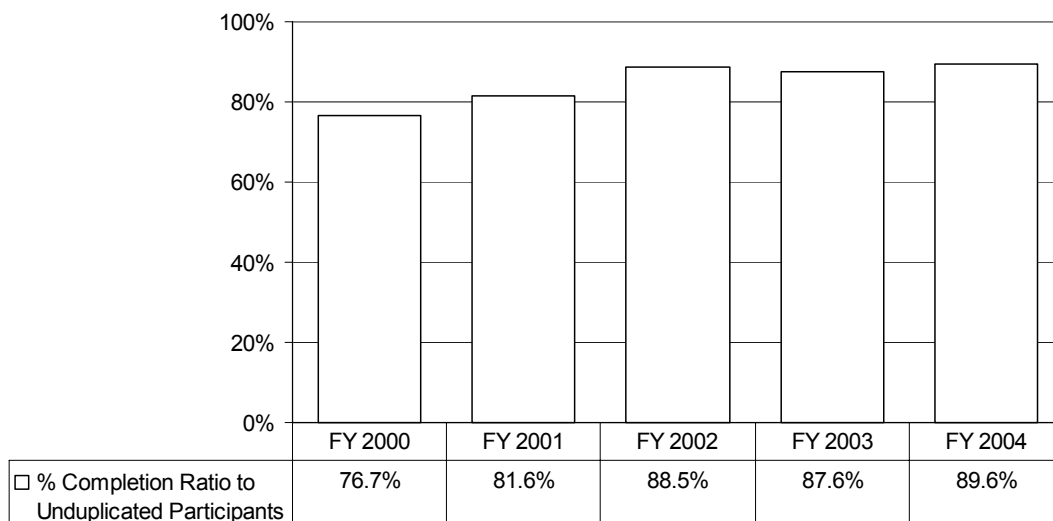
Program Activity Summary Pre-release Reintegration Program ² FY 2000 - FY 2004					
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Slots	40	45	45	45	45
Number Participants, Total	280	221	188	260	305
Unduplicated Participants	264	213	187	256	302
Unduplicated Completions	178	155	139	190	232
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	76.7%	81.6%	88.5%	87.6%	89.6%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	32	23	30	39	43

¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

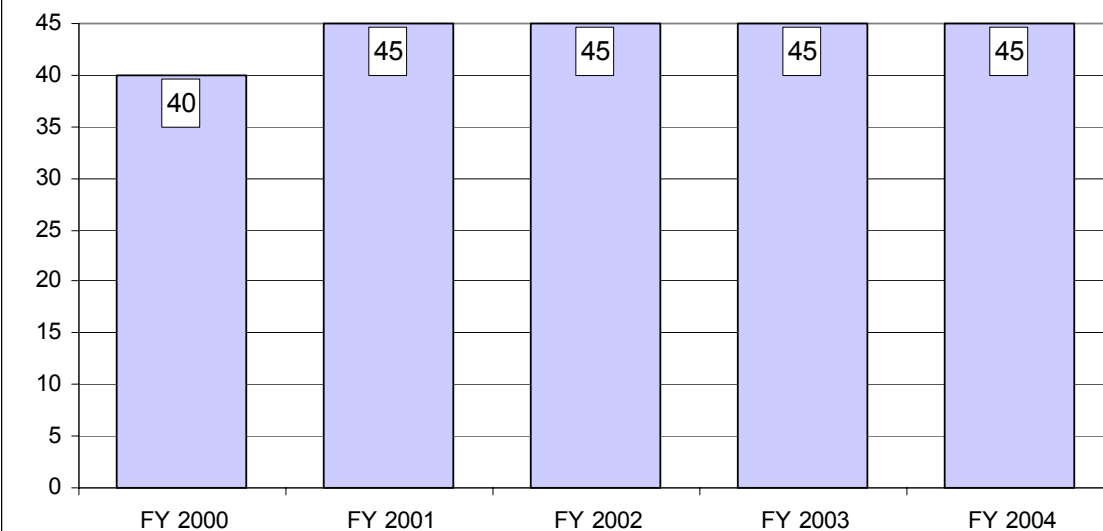
² Pre-release reintegration is a program that is run by KDOC. As such, no program-specific cost data is available.

NOTE: Slight variation may exist between the data reported here and that presented in prior volumes of this report. Since the program evaluation effort stresses continuous improvement, data record updates are encouraged in instances where enhanced data reliabilities result. The data presented here reflects the most recent corrections.

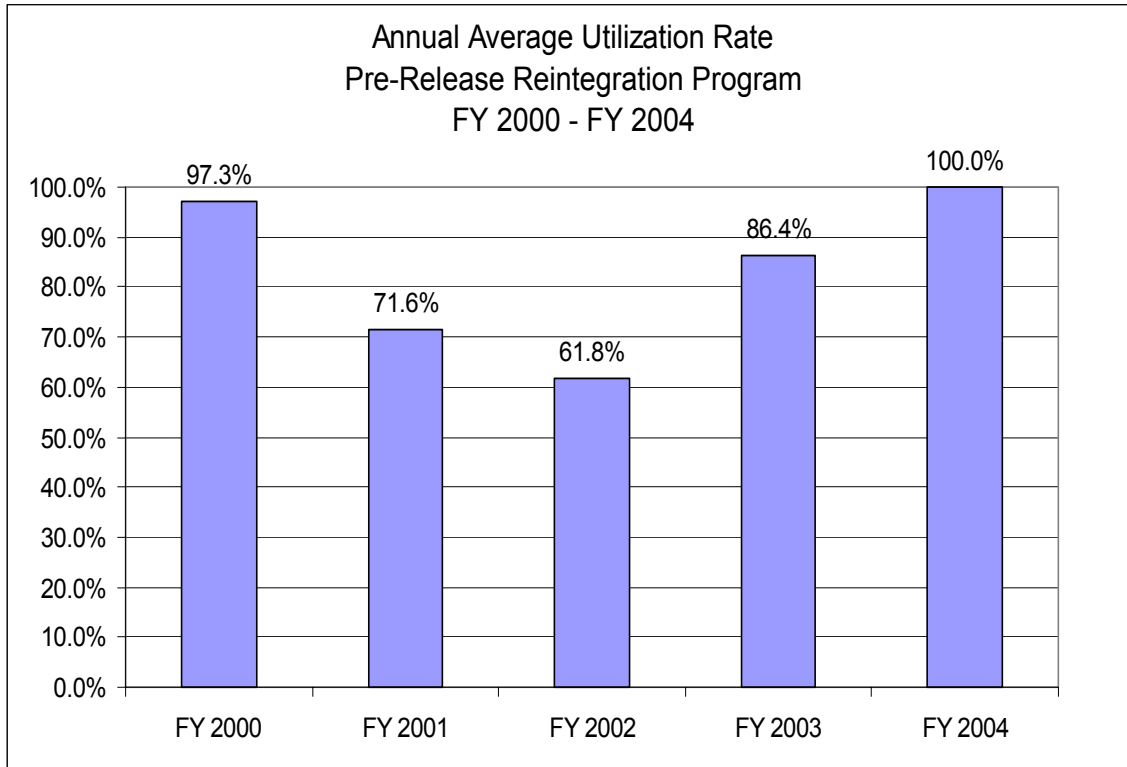
**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete
Pre-release Reintegration Program
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



**Available Slots
Pre-release Reintegration Program
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



Source: IPPPSL



Inmate Program: Pre-Release Program
Return Rate of Offenders by Level of Program Exposure,
Type of Readmission, and Length of Follow-up Period

Length of Follow-up and Type of Return	No Program Exposure								Program Exposure								Total	
	Need		No Need		Information Unavailable		Subtotal: No Program Exp.		Completion		Non-Volitional Non-Completion		Volitional Non-Completion		Subtotal: Program Exp.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One-year Follow-up																		
No Return to KDOC	176	69.6%	9564	73.2%	770	78.8%	10510	73.5%	370	71.6%	67	67.7%	13	72.2%	450	71.0%	10960	73.4%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	77	30.4%	3501	26.8%	207	21.2%	3785	26.5%	147	28.4%	32	32.3%	5	27.8%	184	29.0%	3969	26.6%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	40	15.8%	1949	14.9%	97	9.9%	2086	14.6%	94	18.2%	18	18.2%	0	0.0%	112	17.7%	2198	14.7%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	23	9.1%	635	4.9%	47	4.8%	705	4.9%	15	2.9%	6	6.1%	4	22.2%	25	3.9%	730	4.9%
Violation, New Sentence	7	2.8%	336	2.6%	26	2.7%	369	2.6%	8	1.5%	4	4.0%	0	0.0%	12	1.9%	381	2.6%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	0	0.0%	20	0.2%	0	0.0%	20	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	21	0.1%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	7	2.8%	561	4.3%	37	3.8%	605	4.2%	29	5.6%	4	4.0%	1	5.6%	34	5.4%	639	4.3%
Subtotal	253	100.0%	13065	100.0%	977	100.0%	14295	100.0%	517	100.0%	99	100.0%	18	100.0%	634	100.0%	14929	100.0%
Released [but out less than one year]	39		946		20		1005		91		8		0		99		1104	
Two-year Follow-up																		
No Return to KDOC	135	60.5%	8263	67.4%	680	70.6%	9078	67.5%	288	61.7%	59	60.8%	12	66.7%	359	61.7%	9437	67.2%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	88	39.5%	4005	32.6%	283	29.4%	4376	32.5%	179	38.3%	38	39.2%	6	33.3%	223	38.3%	4599	32.8%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	43	19.3%	2373	19.3%	147	15.3%	2563	19.1%	121	25.9%	20	20.6%	2	11.1%	143	24.6%	2706	19.3%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	24	10.8%	729	5.9%	57	5.9%	810	6.0%	20	4.3%	6	6.2%	4	22.2%	30	5.2%	840	6.0%
Violation, New Sentence	14	6.3%	558	4.5%	50	5.2%	622	4.6%	22	4.7%	9	9.3%	0	0.0%	31	5.3%	653	4.7%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	3	1.3%	156	1.3%	7	0.7%	166	1.2%	2	0.4%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.5%	169	1.2%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	4	1.8%	189	1.5%	22	2.3%	215	1.6%	14	3.0%	2	2.1%	0	0.0%	16	2.7%	231	1.6%
Subtotal	223	100.0%	12268	100.0%	963	100.0%	13454	100.0%	467	100.0%	97	100.0%	18	100.0%	582	100.0%	14036	100.0%
Released [but out less than two years]	69		1743		34		1846		141		10		0		151		1997	
Three-year Follow-up																		
No Return to KDOC	106	52.5%	7159	62.4%	607	64.6%	7872	62.4%	232	54.8%	51	56.0%	12	66.7%	295	55.5%	8167	62.1%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	96	47.5%	4319	37.6%	333	35.4%	4748	37.6%	191	45.2%	40	44.0%	6	33.3%	237	44.5%	4985	37.9%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	47	23.3%	2495	21.7%	170	18.1%	2712	21.5%	130	30.7%	21	23.1%	2	11.1%	153	28.8%	2865	21.8%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	24	11.9%	751	6.5%	61	6.5%	836	6.6%	20	4.7%	6	6.6%	4	22.2%	30	5.6%	866	6.6%
Violation, New Sentence	15	7.4%	608	5.3%	62	6.6%	685	5.4%	25	5.9%	9	9.9%	0	0.0%	34	6.4%	719	5.5%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	5	2.5%	364	3.2%	26	2.8%	395	3.1%	8	1.9%	2	2.2%	0	0.0%	10	1.9%	405	3.1%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	5	2.5%	101	0.9%	14	1.5%	120	1.0%	8	1.9%	2	2.2%	0	0.0%	10	1.9%	130	1.0%
Subtotal	202	100.0%	11478	100.0%	940	100.0%	12620	100.0%	423	100.0%	91	100.0%	18	100.0%	532	100.0%	13152	100.0%
Released [but out less than three years]	90		2533		57		2680		185		16		0		201		2881	

Note: Explanation of row and column headings is presented on pages 22 and 33.

WORK RELEASE REINTEGRATION PROGRAM

Program History and Rationale

The Department operates two male and one female Work Release Reintegration sites. The two sites for male inmates were initiated in 1972. The site for females was initiated in the fall of 2002. Prior to that time the female Work Release program was located at the same site as the male program in Wichita.

The purpose of the Work Release program is two fold. First, the program reflects efforts by the Department to facilitate the successful transition of selected offenders from incarceration to community living. Secondly, it provides a less structured alternative for the housing of low-risk inmates with short sentences whose placement in a less restrictive, less traditional correctional setting provides minimal disruption to existing pro-social activities, community ties and work. Work Release allows inmates who are within ten (10) months, twelve (12) months in special cases, of projected release to be placed in jobs outside of the facility where they can begin to develop work skills and community ties. It enhances work ethic, and allows the offender to earn wages, which can be used to pay restitution, court costs, child support, and help to offset the costs of incarceration. Work Release provides a blending of institutional structure while affording the offender the opportunity to begin making limited choices which will hopefully facilitate his or her transition back into the community as a law-abiding citizen.

Current Program Operations

The Department operates and manages 318 Work Release Reintegration beds. Two hundred ninety-eight (94%) are for males and 20 (6%) are for females. Sixteen of the male beds at Wichita Work Release are designated as permanent party beds. Permanent party inmates provide support and maintenance services for the facility. This nets 302 program beds available for Work Release participants since January FY 2003.

General Goal Statement

The goal of the Work Release program is to prepare selected inmates for release and to assist them in a successful transition from the institutional environment back into the community.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The Work Release beds will be maintained at a 95% utilization rate.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily program population]

- Work Release participants will contribute no less than \$300,000 dollars to the State General Fund in the form of room and transportation payments during FY 2003 and FY 2004.

[Measurement Indicator: inmate payroll and banking records]

- The Department will save a minimum of \$30,000 annually in gratuity and dress-out expenses for inmates being released to post-incarceration supervision (225 releases multiplied by approximately \$135).

[Measurement Indicator: Facility fiscal records]

- Upon release, Work Release participants will have an average of at least \$1,000 saved in a bank account.

[Measurement Indicator: inmate payroll and banking records]

- After one, two and three years on post-release supervision, the return rate for offenders completing a Work Release program will be lower than for other offenders.

[Measurement Indicators: length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions; return to prison rates]

- Inmates contribute to restitution, court costs and child support while participating in the Work Release program.

[Measurement Indicator: amounts paid to obligations]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Outcome Measures

The output (process) indicators of program activity and efficiency include such data as the number of enrollments and terminations the program processes in a given time period, the number of individual offenders enrolled (unduplicated participants), the number of offenders who complete the program and the utilization of available capacity. The data in the tables and graphs that follow provide this information for each year of the review period.

- Work Release Program Cost Data – this information consists of cost-related figures for the FY 2000 through FY 2004 time frame, presented for each of the Work Release program sites (Wichita, Hutchinson and Topeka). Examples of such measurements include taxes paid and wages paid toward dependent support. Following this table, graphics display the trends in this data over the five-year assessment period.

- Program Activity Summary: FY 2000 – FY 2004 – this information describes the total volume of activity for the program over the FY 2000 to 2004 time frame.
- Program Slots and Annual Average Utilization Rates – these graphics present the program’s capacity and the usage rate of that capacity over the prior five fiscal years.

Program outcome measurement is based on return to Kansas prisons. The outcome data in the recidivism table provide this information for the time period between July 1, 1994 and June 30, 2004. Program experience data has been available only since FY 1995 for this program. (For further explanation, please see also the description of Outcome Measures in *Section II: Analytic Procedures*.)

Evaluation Highlights: Work Release Program

Output Highlights

- The number of slots for the Work Release Reintegration program increased from 230 in FY 2002 to 266.67 in FY 2003 and 302 in FY 2004.
- The annual average utilization rate increased slightly from 97.2% in FY 2002, 97.3% in FY 2003 to 98.9% in FY 2004.
- The number of Work Release program participants during FY 2003 and FY 2004 was 809 and 880, respectively. This compares to 699 for FY 2002.
- The number of unduplicated program completions decreased from 349 in FY 2002 to 315 in FY 2003, and increased to 367 in FY 2004.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants was 75.7% in FY 2002, decreasing to 62.7% in FY 2003 and 65.1% in FY 2004.
- During the five-year period, FY 2000 - FY 2004, Work Release program participants paid \$3,560,277 into the State General Fund.
- Net wages earned by Work Release program participants paid toward obligations such as dependent support, court costs and restitution totaled \$854,623 over the five-year period (FY 2000 – FY 2004)
- Savings generated in gratuity and dress-out expenses by releasing inmates from the Work Release program totaled \$230,379 in the period from FY 2000 - FY 2004.
- The combination of payments made to the Sate General Fund and Department savings generated by releasing inmates from the Work Release program (as

opposed to releasing the inmates from the general prison population) totaled the following:

\$512,235 in FY 2000

\$541,256 in FY 2001

\$803,203 in FY 2002

\$887,234 in FY 2003

\$1,066,728 in FY2004

The total amount exceeds 3.75 Million dollars over this five-year period.

Outcome Highlights

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who completed the Work Release program during their initial incarcerations, 20.7% returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the one-year follow-up tracking period, 28.6% and 35.7% as of the end of the two-year and three-year follow-up periods. This is in comparison to 26.9%, 32.8% and 37.7% during the same periods in the group who did not participate in the program. The return rate was somewhat lower for the program completers for the one-year follow-up, but only very slightly lower by the time of the three-year follow-up.
- Comparison of return rates among different program exposure groups during one-year, two year and three-year follow-up periods: 20.7%, 28.6% and 35.7% for the offenders who successfully completed the Work Release program, substantially lower than 37.0%, 51.2% and 58.3% return rates for those offenders who terminated the program non-volitionally, and 38.5%, 49.8% and 57.6% for volitional non-completions.
- Rate of return with new sentences [including all categories of return with new sentences]: 4.1%, 8.4% and 11.7% for those completing the program, compared to the somewhat higher rates of 7.9%, 12.1% and 15.4% for those who did not participate. The return rates were 9.3%, 12.2% and 13.9% for non-volitional non-completers, and 7.3%, 13.7% and 17.7% for volitional non-completers during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively.
- Rate of return via condition violation: 12.4%, 18.8% and 23.1% during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively, for those completing the program, compared to 14.7%, 19.0% and 21.3% for those who did not participate, 22.2%, 36.6% and 41.7% for non-volitional non-completers, and 24.3%, 33.3% and 38.9% for volitional non-completers.

Work Release Program Measurements
Wichita Work Release (WWRF), Hutchinson Work Release (HWRF) and Topeka Work Release (TWRF)
FY 2000 - FY 2004

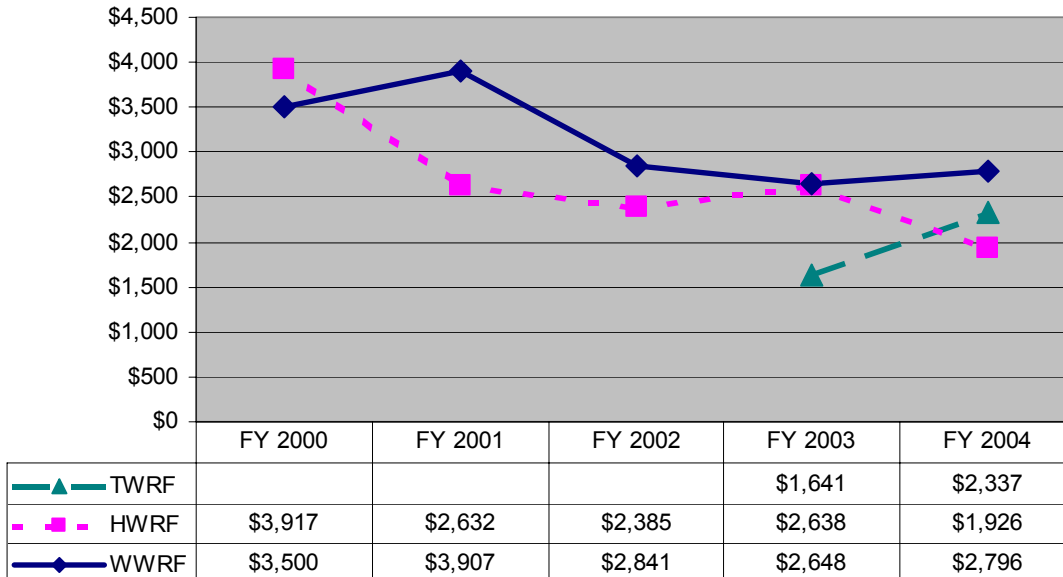
Objective Measurement		FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Average account balance upon release.	WWRF	\$3,500	\$3,907	\$2,841	\$2,648	\$2,796
	HWRF	\$3,917	\$2,632	\$2,385	\$2,638	\$1,926
	TWRF	--	--	--	\$1,641	\$2,337
	Average	\$3,566	\$3,700	\$2,752	\$2,610	\$2,617
Total net wages paid toward dependent support, court cost, restitution, and other.	WWRF	\$237,318	\$205,912	\$83,755	\$80,211	\$91,627
	HWRF	\$19,507	\$21,809	\$13,643	\$37,984	\$36,321
	TWRF	--	--	--	\$723	\$4,571
	Total	\$256,825	\$248,963	\$97,398	\$118,918	\$132,519
Average net wages paid toward dependent support, court cost, restitution, and other (per ADP).	WWRF	\$1,211	\$1,051	\$444	\$368	\$369
	HWRF	\$444	\$474	\$297	\$826	\$773
	TWRF	--	--	--	\$66	\$226
	Average	\$1,070	\$1,029	\$416	\$355	\$420
Total amount paid into State General Fund.	WWRF	\$363,656	\$384,875	\$601,521	\$643,770	\$711,119
	HWRF	\$109,610	\$105,480	\$156,477	\$164,243	\$167,490
	TWRF	--	--	--	\$35,001	\$77,035
	Total	\$473,266	\$490,355	\$757,998	\$843,014	\$955,644
Average amount paid toward General Fund (per ADP).	WWRF	\$1,855	\$1,964	\$3,117	\$2,953	\$2,867
	HWRF	\$2,491	\$2,293	\$3,402	\$3,571	\$3,564
	TWRF	--	--	--	\$3,182	\$3,852
	Average	\$1,972	\$2,096	\$3,196	\$3,066	\$3,038
Number of inmates released to post incarceration supervision annually.	WWRF	250	325	278	263	287
	HWRF	47	63	67	60	57
	TWRF	--	--	--	12	43
	Total	297	388	345	335	387
Savings generated (gratuity and dress out) though the release of inmates from a work release facility.	WWRF	\$33,000	\$42,900	\$36,696	\$34,716	\$37,884
	HWRF	\$5,969	\$8,001	\$8,509	\$7,920	\$7,524
	TWRF	--	--	--	\$1,584	\$5,676
	Total	\$38,969	\$50,901	\$45,205	\$44,220	\$51,084
Average daily population (ADP)*.	WWRF	196	196	193	218	248
	HWRF	44	46	46	46	47
	TWRF	--	--	--	11	20
	Total	240	242	239	275	315
Average daily population (ADP) as percent of available capacity.	WWRF	99%	99%	97%	97%	99%
	HWRF	98%	96%	96%	96%	98%
	TWRF	--	--	--	95%	100%
	Total	99%	98%	97%	97%	99%

NOTES:

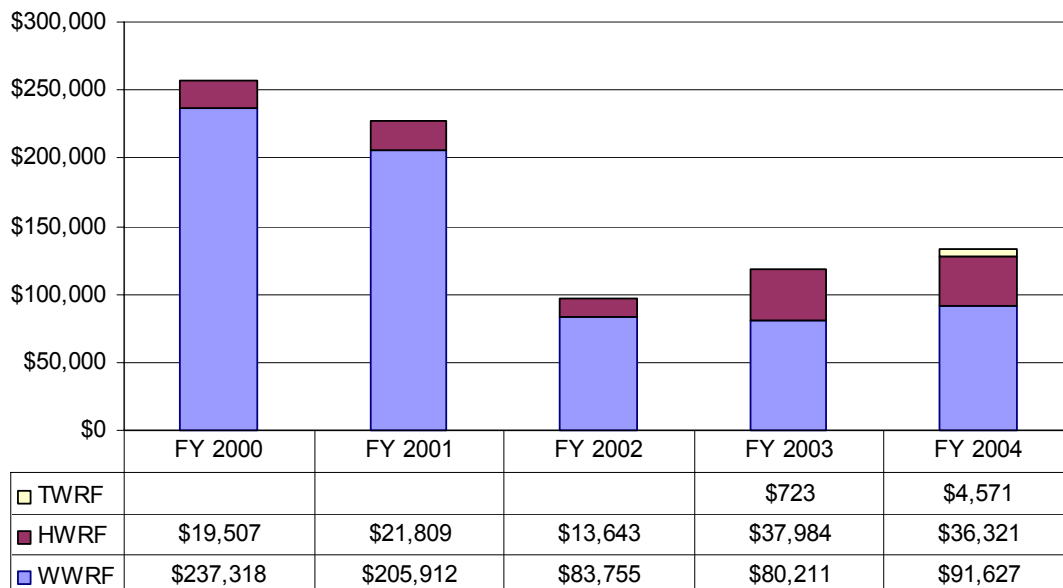
* The average daily population figures include 16 permanent party inmates assigned to Wichita Work Release.

Effective July 1, 2001, 25% of the salaries for work release participants was withheld for room and board. This resulted in an increase in general revenue funds and a decrease in average account balance, the total net wages paid toward dependent care, court costs and restitution. The Department notifies SRS when an inmate secures employment. Child support payments garnished from the inmate's checks are not tracked by WR.

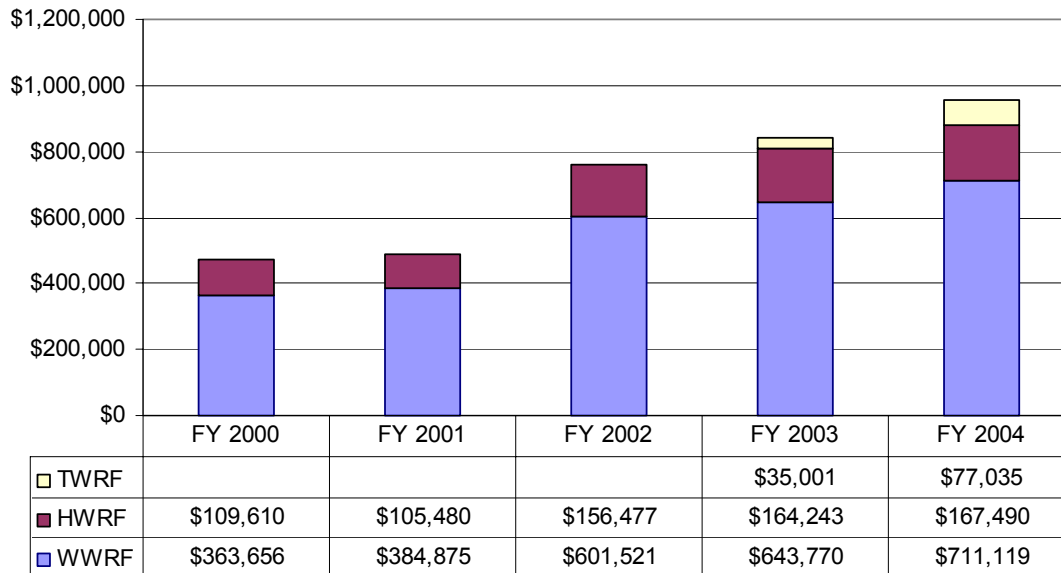
**Average Account Balances upon Release
Work Release Participants
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



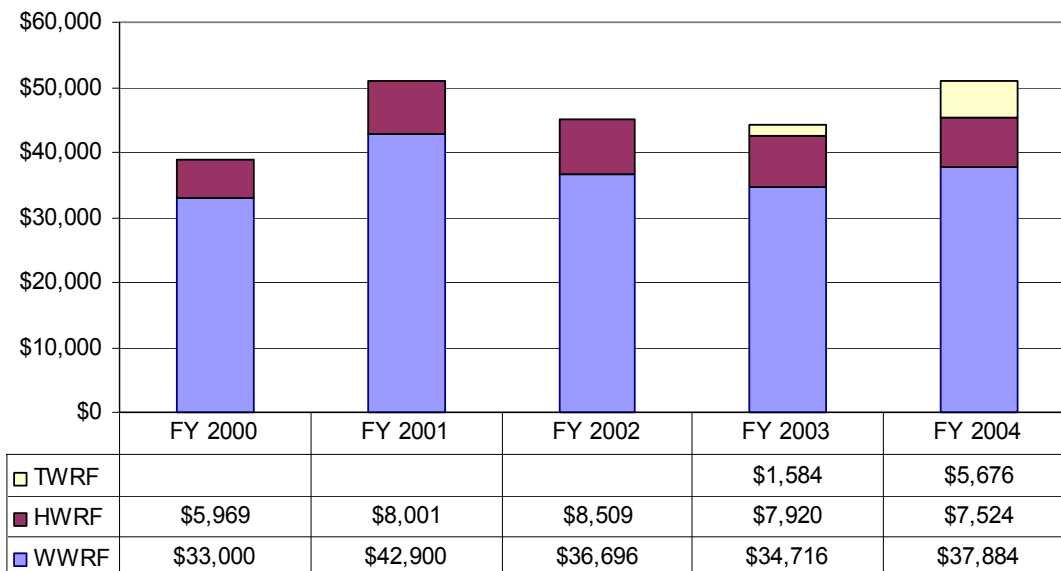
**Total Wages Paid Toward Obligations
Work Release Participants
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



**Total Paid into State General Fund
Work Release Participants
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



**KDOC Savings Generated
by Release of Work Release Participants
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



**Program Total Activity Summary
Work Release Program
FY 2000 - FY 2004**

Fiscal Year	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
ried Forward	215		227		223		225		291	
nrolled	443		490		476		584		589	
Subtotal	658		717		699		809		880	
pletions	312	72.4%	364	73.7%	349	73.6%	315	60.8%	367	63.4%
pletions										
Non-Volitional	38	8.8%	36	7.3%	36	7.6%	76	14.7%	59	10.2%
Volitional	81	18.8%	94	19.0%	89	18.8%	127	24.5%	153	26.4%
ubtotal: Terminations	431	100.0%	494	100.0%	474	100.0%	518	100.0%	579	100.0%
ied to next FY	227		223		225		291		301	

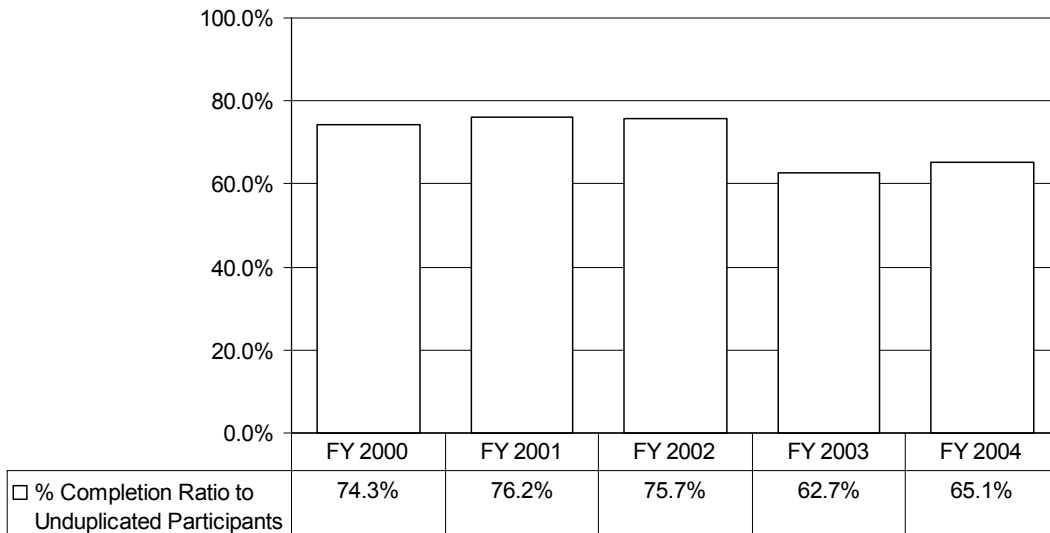
Program Activity Summary Work Release Programs ² FY 2000 - FY 2004					
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Slots	227	230	230	266.67	302
Number Participants, Total	658	717	699	809	880
Unduplicated Participants	647	701	686	793	865
Unduplicated Completions	312	364	349	315	367
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	74.3%	76.2%	75.7%	62.7%	65.1%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	227	223	225	291	301

¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

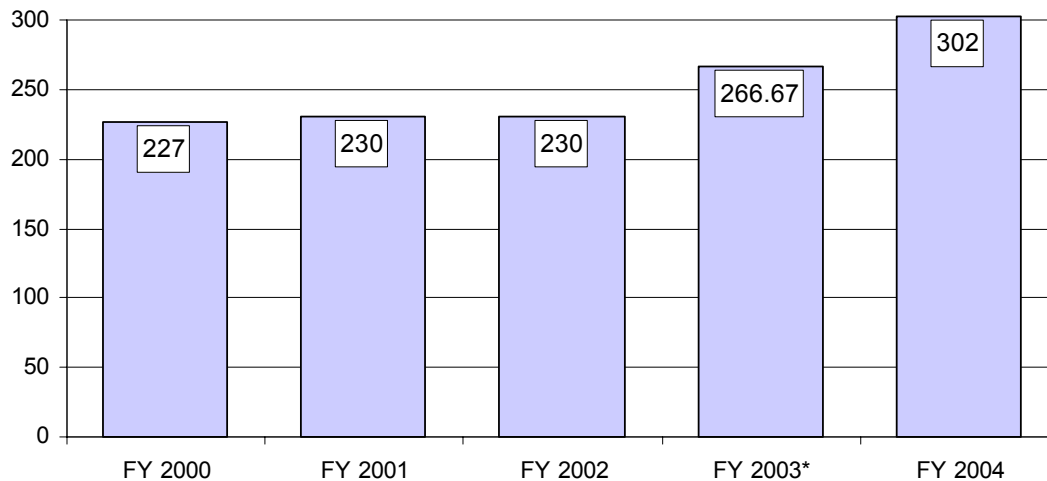
² Work Release is a program that is run by KDOC. As such, no program-specific cost data is available.

NOTE: Slight variation may exist between the data reported here and that presented in prior volumes of this report. Since the program evaluation effort stresses continuous improvement, data record updates are encouraged in instances where enhanced data reliabilities result. The data presented here reflects the most recent corrections.

**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete
Work Release Programs
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



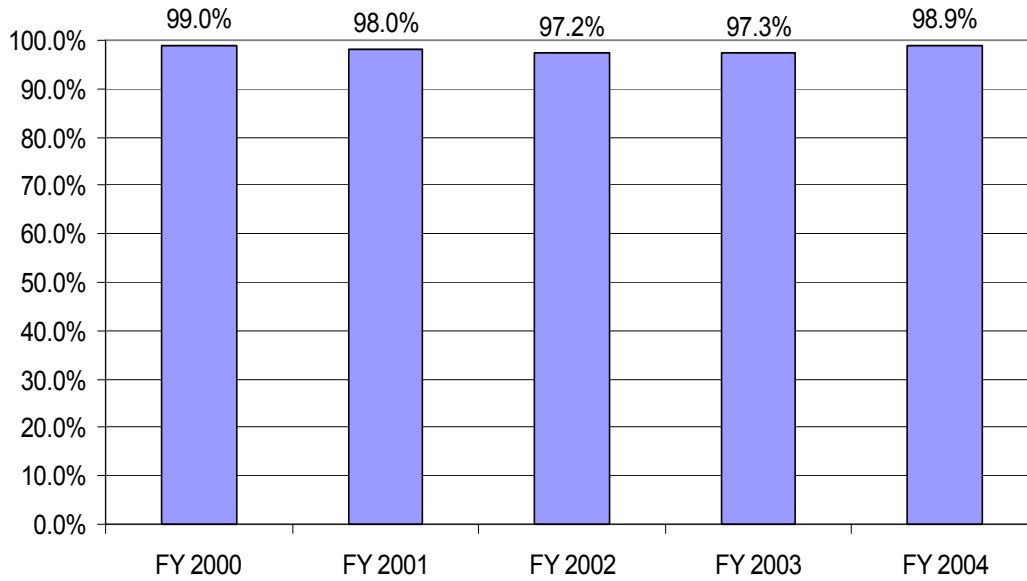
**Available Slots
Work Release Programs
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



NOTES: In July and November of 1999, capacity at HWRF increased by 8, resulting in the current capacity of 48. The ADP for FY 2000 was based upon an average available bed space of 45. Since FY 2000, the capacity at HWRF has been 48. The 20-bed work release for female inmates became operational December 1, 2002. The ADP for FY 2002 was based upon an average available bed space of 11.67. The number of work release slots at Wichita Work Release increased from 182 to 234 on December 1, 2002. The ADP for FY 2002 was based upon an average bed space of 207.

Source: IPPPSL

Annual Average Utilization Rate
Work Release Reintegration Program
FY 2000 - FY 2004



Inmate Program: Work Release Program
Return Rate of Offenders by Level of Program Exposure,
Type of Readmission, and Length of Follow-up Period

Length of Follow-up and Type of Return	No Program Exposure*		Program Exposure								Total	
	Exposure*		Completion		Non-Volitional Non-Completion		Volitional Non-Completion		Subtotal: Program Exp.		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One-year Follow-up												
No Return to KDOC	9758	73.1%	1016	79.3%	34	63.0%	152	61.5%	1202	75.9%	10960	73.4%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	3588	26.9%	266	20.7%	20	37.0%	95	38.5%	381	24.1%	3969	26.6%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	1967	14.7%	159	12.4%	12	22.2%	60	24.3%	231	14.6%	2198	14.7%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	684	5.1%	30	2.3%	3	5.6%	13	5.3%	46	2.9%	730	4.9%
Violation, New Sentence	351	2.6%	23	1.8%	2	3.7%	5	2.0%	30	1.9%	381	2.6%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	21	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	21	0.1%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	565	4.2%	54	4.2%	3	5.6%	17	6.9%	74	4.7%	639	4.3%
Subtotal	13346	100.0%	1282	100.0%	54	100.0%	247	100.0%	1583	100.0%	14929	100.0%
Released [but out less than one year]	867		161		22		54		237		1104	
Two-year Follow-up												
No Return to KDOC	8500	67.2%	807	71.4%	20	48.8%	110	50.2%	937	67.4%	9437	67.2%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	4146	32.8%	323	28.6%	21	51.2%	109	49.8%	453	32.6%	4599	32.8%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	2406	19.0%	212	18.8%	15	36.6%	73	33.3%	300	21.6%	2706	19.3%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	784	6.2%	37	3.3%	3	7.3%	16	7.3%	56	4.0%	840	6.0%
Violation, New Sentence	593	4.7%	46	4.1%	2	4.9%	12	5.5%	60	4.3%	653	4.7%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	156	1.2%	11	1.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.9%	13	0.9%	169	1.2%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	207	1.6%	17	1.5%	1	2.4%	6	2.7%	24	1.7%	231	1.6%
Subtotal	12646	100.0%	1130	100.0%	41	100.0%	219	100.0%	1390	100.0%	14036	100.0%
Released [but out less than two years]	1567		313		35		82		430		1997	
Three-year Follow-up												
No Return to KDOC	7433	62.3%	635	64.3%	15	41.7%	84	42.4%	734	60.1%	8167	62.1%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	4497	37.7%	353	35.7%	21	58.3%	114	57.6%	488	39.9%	4985	37.9%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	2545	21.3%	228	23.1%	15	41.7%	77	38.9%	320	26.2%	2865	21.8%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	809	6.8%	38	3.8%	3	8.3%	16	8.1%	57	4.7%	866	6.6%
Violation, New Sentence	653	5.5%	51	5.2%	2	5.6%	13	6.6%	66	5.4%	719	5.5%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	372	3.1%	27	2.7%	0	0.0%	6	3.0%	33	2.7%	405	3.1%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	118	1.0%	9	0.9%	1	2.8%	2	1.0%	12	1.0%	130	1.0%
Subtotal	11930	100.0%	988	100.0%	36	100.0%	198	100.0%	1222	100.0%	13152	100.0%
Released [but out less than three years]	2283		455		40		103		598		2881	

Note: Explanation of row and column headings is presented on pages 22 and 33.

* The Work Release program is now treated as a "service-based" program. Ideally, all offenders would participate in the program if it were feasible (if enough program slots were available). Therefore, the presumption is that essentially all offenders "need" work release experience before release. The "No program Exposure" category replaces the former "need but no program received" comparison group.

INNERCHANGE™ PROGRAM

Program History and Rationale

Beginning in March 2000, the Department began supporting a faith-based pre-release program at Winfield Correctional Facility. The InnerChange Freedom Initiative™ (IFI) program is provided by Prison Fellowship Ministries, Inc. pursuant to a contract with the Kansas Department of Corrections, and is generally referred to as the InnerChange™ program. The program moved to Ellsworth Correctional Facility in May 2002. There are similar IFI programs in Texas, Minnesota and Iowa. This program is entirely voluntary.

The InnerChange program uses Christian biblical principles to emphasize the importance of taking ownership of one's life, to develop good, moral decision-making skills, and teaches the application of Biblical values to real life situations.

Current Program Operations

The InnerChange program features several components, including:

- Bible classes and study groups;
- Institutional work and community service work projects;
- Education;
- Cognitive skills training;
- Biblically-based life skills and behavior training;
- Vocational training;
- Meaningful post-release mentorship relationships.

The program consists of four phases preceded by a 30-day orientation period. Phases I and II combined, last approximately 24 months in the prison setting. Phase III is the Work-Release phase, lasting approximately 8 months. Phase IV lasts approximately 12 months and is the Aftercare component that takes place in the community.

During FY 2001 the IFI program obtained provisional substance abuse licensure and the Department agreed to allow inmates to participate in substance abuse treatment as part of the IFI program. IFI provides treatment to those inmates the Department identifies as having the need. Treatment begins early in the IFI program and typically is completed prior to the inmate's completion of Phase I. For participants with a substance abuse need, successful completion of Phase I is dependent upon completion of the substance abuse portion. The requirement for Substance Abuse treatment or Therapeutic Community will be removed from an inmate's Program Agreement upon completion of the IFI Substance Abuse Treatment portion.

While at Winfield, the program had 158 slots in the facility component and 40 slots in the work release component located at the Wichita Work Release Facility. At Winfield Correctional Facility, the program was limited to inmates in minimum custody.

In May of 2002 the program moved to Ellsworth Correctional Facility, where it currently serves medium and minimum custody inmates. At Ellsworth Correctional Facility IFI can accommodate 203 participants. Inmates who complete Phases I and II will then be transferred to the Wichita Work Release Facility for participation in Phase III.

General Goal Statement

The primary goal of the InnerChange program is to contribute to the Department's mission by providing offenders with knowledge, skills and abilities that promote employability and responsible decision-making and by providing facilities with additional management resources and opportunities to keep offenders productively occupied and accountable.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The program will utilize existing program capacity effectively by maintaining enrollment levels above 90% of contracted slots.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily enrollment records].

- Offenders will acquire and demonstrate responsible self-management and interpersonal skills and pro-social decision-making.

[Measurement Indicators: length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felon re-convictions; return to prison rates; type of termination; disciplinary data; employment data].

- Eligible offenders will attain the secondary school level GED credential if appropriate.

[Measurement Indicators: GED program completion rates; employment data].

- Offenders with a need for substance abuse treatment will complete that treatment as part of the program.

[Measurement Indicators: Substance abuse portion completion rates].

- The program will provide facilities with inmate management resources and activities to keep offenders productively occupied and accountable.

[Measurement Indicators: average daily enrollments; program completion rates; length of enrollment; type of termination].

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Outcome Measures

The description of the measures of program efficiency (output or process measures) and the description of the measure of outcome (recidivism) are essentially the same for all programs. These are presented as part of the introduction to the programs section of this report (see pages 36 and 37). Note that program experience data has been available only since FY 2000 for this program.

Evaluation Highlights: InnerChange™ Program

Output Highlights

- The total number of contracted program slots increased from 161.75 in FY 2002 to 203 in FY 2003 then to 243 in FY 2004.
- The utilization rate decreased from 53.3% in FY 2002 to 45.1% in FY 2003 and then increased to 58.1% in FY 2004.
- The number of program participants increased slightly from 224 in FY 2002 to 233 in FY 2003 and then increased to 248 in FY 2004.
- The number of unduplicated completions decreased sharply from 60 in FY 2002 to 15 and 18 in FY 2003 and FY 2004, respectively.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants decreased from 41.7% in FY 2002 to 19.5% in FY 2003 and 22.5% in FY 2004.
- The cost per unduplicated participant decreased from \$1,099 in FY 2002 to \$935 in FY 2003 and \$855 in FY 2004.
- The cost per unduplicated completion increased sharply from \$3,333 in FY 2002 to \$13,333 in FY 2003 and \$11,111 in FY 2004.

Outcome Highlights

Due to the relatively short period that the program has existed and the relatively small number of offenders who have been released after participation in the program, any statement about outcome should be considered, at best, only preliminary, especially for the recidivism data for two-year and three-year follow-up periods.

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who completed the InnerChange program during their initial incarcerations, 26.8% returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the one-year follow-up tracking period, about the same as the 26.5% for those who did not participate, but lower than the 33.3% for non-volitional non-completers and 50.0% for volitional non-completers.

Evaluation Highlights: Substance Abuse Treatment Component of InnerChange™ Program

Output Highlights

- During FY 2001, IFI obtained a provisional substance treatment licensure and began providing treatment to those inmates the Department identifies as needing substance abuse treatment services.
- Enrollment for the IFI substance abuse treatment component does not have a specified number of contracted slots allocated.
- The number of program participants decreased sharply from 88 in FY 2002 to 23 in FY 2003 and 21 in FY 2004.
- The proportion of participants who completed this program segment in FY 2002 was 77.6%. In FY 2003 and FY 2004, this proportion increased to 100%.

Program Total Activity Summary
InnerChange™ Program
FY 2000 - FY 2004

Fiscal Year	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
Carried Forward	0		53		108		38		137	
Enrolled	53		146		116		195		111	
Subtotal	53		199		224		233		248	
Completions	0	0.0%	29	31.9%	60	32.3%	15	15.6%	18	19.1%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	0	0.0%	23	25.3%	45	24.2%	11	11.5%	22	23.4%
Volitional	0	0.0%	39	42.9%	81	43.5%	70	72.9%	54	57.4%
Subtotal: Terminations	0	0.0%	91	100.0%	186	100.0%	96	100.0%	94	100.0%
Carried to next FY	53		108		38		137		154	

Program Total Activity Summary
InnerChange™ Program - Substance Abuse Treatment Component
FY 2000 - FY 2004

Fiscal Year	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward	0		17		50		3		8	
# Enrolled	17		79		38		20		13	
Subtotal	17		96		88		23		21	
Completions	0	0.0%	30	65.2%	66	77.6%	15	100.0%	21	100.0%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	0	0.0%	2	4.3%	4	4.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Volitional	0	0.0%	14	30.4%	15	17.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Subtotal: Terminations	0	0.0%	46	100.0%	85	100.0%	15	100.0%	21	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	17		50		3		8		0	

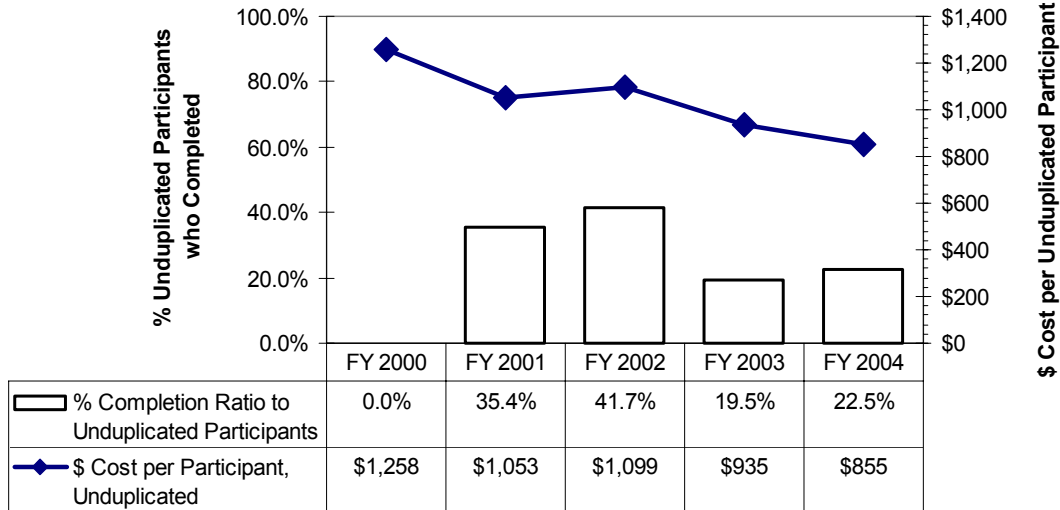
Program Cost and Activity Summary
InnerChange™ Program
FY 2000 - FY 2004

	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004 ²
Actual Expenditures	\$ 66,666	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000
Contracted Slots	52.67	158	161.75	203	243
Cost per Slot	\$ 1,266	\$ 1,266	\$ 1,236	\$ 985	\$ 823
Number Participants, Total	53	199	224	233	248
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 1,258	\$ 1,005	\$ 893	\$ 858	\$ 806
Unduplicated Participants	53	190	182	214	234
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 1,258	\$ 1,053	\$ 1,099	\$ 935	\$ 855
Unduplicated Completions	0	29	60	15	18
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	---	\$ 6,897	\$ 3,333	\$ 13,333	\$ 11,111
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	0.0%	35.4%	41.7%	19.5%	22.5%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	53	108	38	137	154

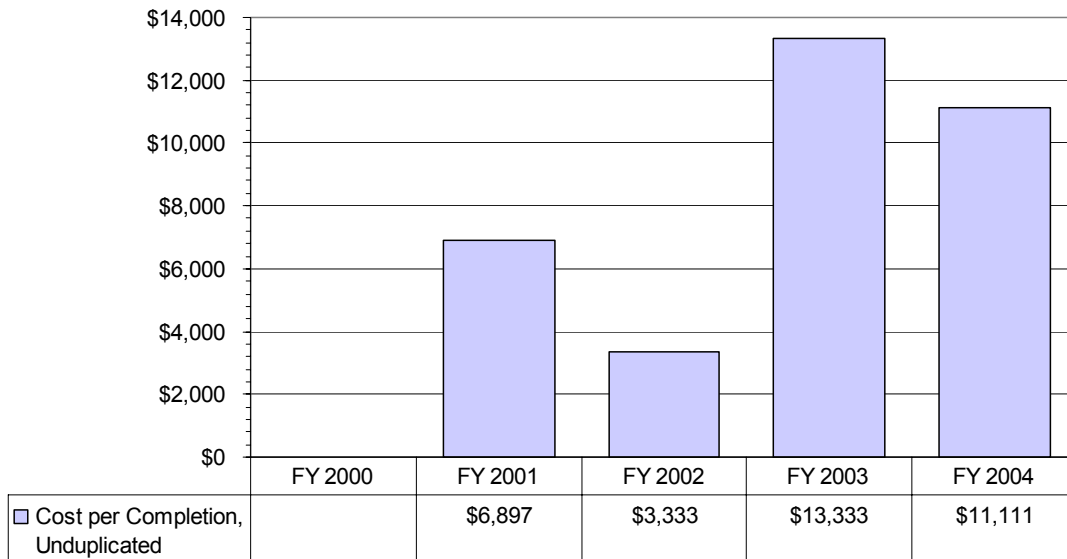
¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

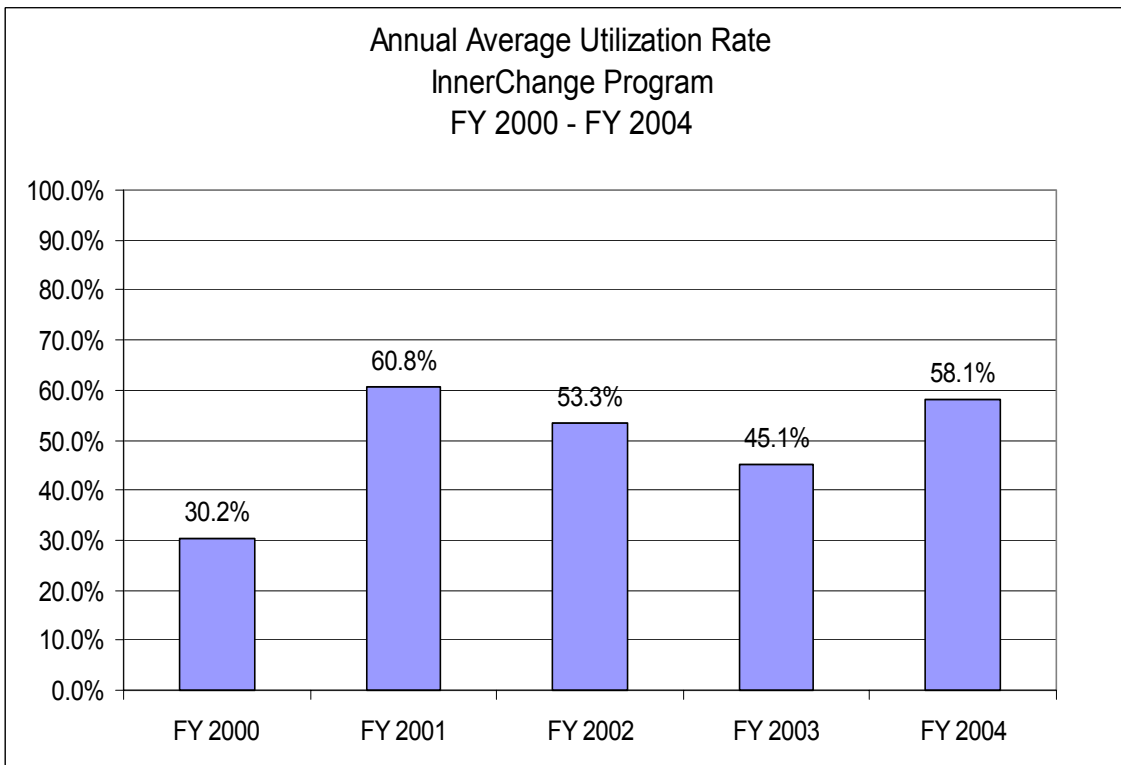
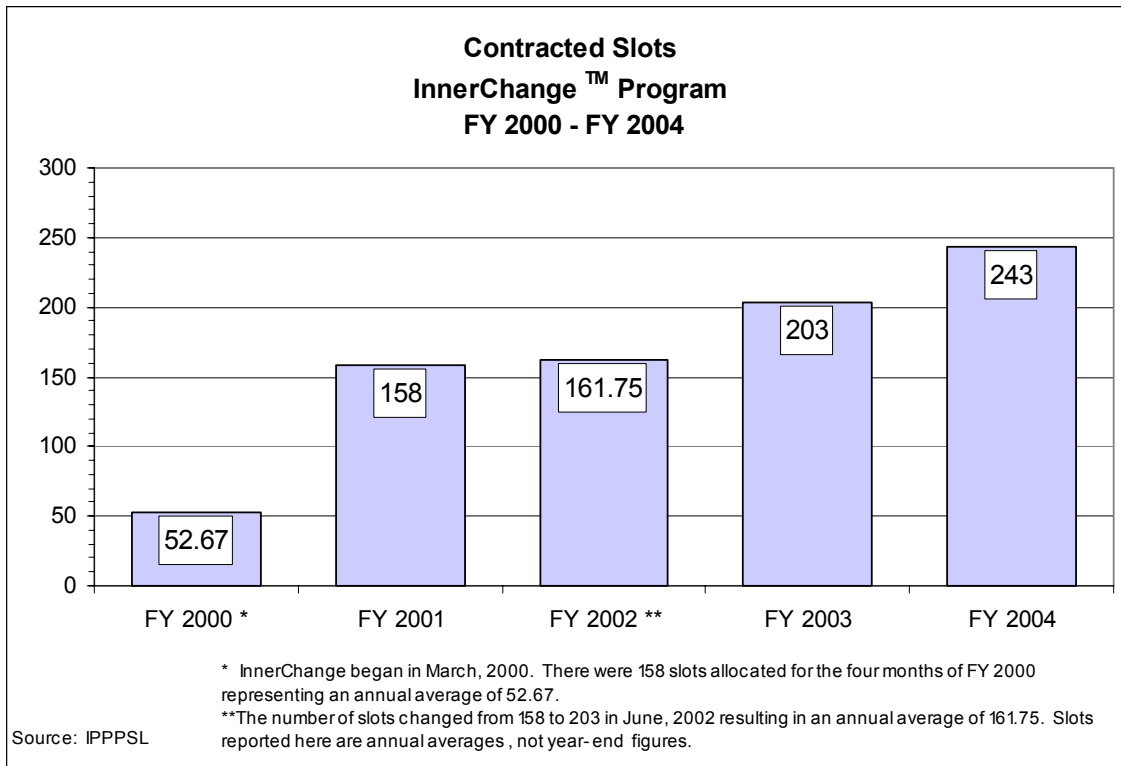
² In FY 2004, the actual expenditure for Innerchange program was \$200,000 and it will be paid in FY 2005 along with the FY 2005 expenditure.

**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
InnerChange™ Program
FY 2000 - FY 2004**



**Cost Per Unduplicated Completion
InnerChange™ Program
FY 2000 - FY 2004**





Inmate Program: InnerChange™ Program

Return Rate of Offenders by Level of Program Exposure, Type of Readmission, and Length of Follow-up Period

Length of Follow-up and Type of Return	No Program Exposure*		Program Exposure								Total	
			Completion		Non-Volitional Non-Completion		Volitional Non-Completion		Subtotal: Program Exp.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One-year Follow-up												
No Return to KDOC	10893	73.5%	41	73.2%	10	66.7%	16	50.0%	67	65.0%	10960	73.4%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	3933	26.5%	15	26.8%	5	33.3%	16	50.0%	36	35.0%	3969	26.6%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	2174	14.7%	12	21.4%	1	6.7%	11	34.4%	24	23.3%	2198	14.7%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	730	4.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	730	4.9%
Violation, New Sentence	381	2.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	381	2.6%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	21	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	21	0.1%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	627	4.2%	3	5.4%	4	26.7%	5	15.6%	12	11.7%	639	4.3%
Subtotal	14826	100.0%	56	100.0%	15	100.0%	32	100.0%	103	100.0%	14929	100.0%
Released [but out less than one year]	1069		7		8		20		35		1104	
Two-year Follow-up**												
No Return to KDOC	9410	67.3%	21	61.8%	3	42.9%	3	18.8%	27	47.4%	9437	67.2%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	4569	32.7%	13	38.2%	4	57.1%	13	81.3%	30	52.6%	4599	32.8%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	2678	19.2%	12	35.3%	3	42.9%	13	81.3%	28	49.1%	2706	19.3%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	840	6.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	840	6.0%
Violation, New Sentence	653	4.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	653	4.7%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	169	1.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	169	1.2%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	229	1.6%	1	2.9%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	2	3.5%	231	1.6%
Subtotal	13979	100.0%	34	100.0%	7	100.0%	16	100.0%	57	100.0%	14036	100.0%
Released [but out less than two years]	1916		29		16		36		81		1997	
Three-year Follow-up												
No Return to KDOC	8163	62.2%	2	***	2	***	0	***	4	***	8167	62.1%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	4957	37.8%	12	***	3	***	13	***	28	***	4985	37.9%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	2837	21.6%	12	***	3	***	13	***	28	***	2865	21.8%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	866	6.6%	0	***	0	***	0	***	0	***	866	6.6%
Violation, New Sentence	719	5.5%	0	***	0	***	0	***	0	***	719	5.5%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	405	3.1%	0	***	0	***	0	***	0	***	405	3.1%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	130	1.0%	0	***	0	***	0	***	0	***	130	1.0%
Subtotal	13120	100.0%	14	***	5	***	13	***	32	***	13152	100.0%
Released [but out less than three years]	2775		49		18		39		106		2881	

Note: Explanation of row and column headings is presented on pages 22 and 33.

* Since this program is strictly voluntary, there is no formal assessment of level of need ("need" and "no need").

** The number of offenders in the "Program Exposure" category that has two-year follow-up data is small. Percentages based on these figures should be used with caution.

*** The number of offenders in the "Program Exposure" category that has three -year follow-up data is too small for meaningful comparison of percentages.

SECTION IV: STUDY LIMITATIONS

As is consistent with any evaluation, certain limitations of the present study must be stated. These limitations include (1) Breadth of data collection, (2) Scope of programs evaluated, (3) Community-based data collection, (4) Limitations for determining program need, (5) Lack of experimental design, and (6) Potential program selection bias.

Breadth of Data Collection

Several limitations are due to the characteristics of the data structures as they exist within the Offender Management Information System. While reviewing hard-copy paper files to augment the existing data structures is possible, the Department's current staffing options prohibit employing this intermediate solution. The Department considered reengineering the Offender Management Information System, but that too was deemed cost-prohibitive. As the evaluation projects continue, incremental improvements to data and to data structures will be obtained.

Scope of Programs Evaluated

The scope of programs covered in this evaluation is limited. Additional facility-based programs are available to offenders, yet the present evaluation does not measure output or outcome variables related to them. Some programs of this type include traditional prison industries and private industries (Kansas Correctional Industries). Again, staffing limitation and the present design of the Offender Management Information System present strong barriers to conducting these evaluations on a full-scale, on-going basis.

Community-based Data Collection

As mentioned in earlier sections, the Department has designed and deployed a supervision case management application, TOADS, as a corollary to the CJIS project. This computer-based system generally parallels the facility-based Offender Management Information System. Data regarding offender behavior and needs in the community will become increasingly available in the future.

Limitations for Determining Program Need

For purposes of this evaluation, an offender's "need" for a particular program is inferred from recommendations made in the Reception and Diagnostic Unit (RDU) evaluation and/or the inmate program agreement/plan (IPA), and other selected sources. Although the process for establishing program need is limited and is considered an

“approximation” of need, it is the best measure currently available. More comprehensive and statistically validated instrumentation would provide a better assessment of need. However, these instruments do not come without cost; neither does programming the database to accept this additional data. Nonetheless, the Department is implementing new instrumentation that should provide a more comprehensive assessment of program need.

Lack of Experimental Design

From a researcher's perspective, the present study would increase in value if it followed an experimental design approach. For such an approach, offenders would have to be assigned, at random, to a "treatment" and a "control" group. Results of program completers could then be compared to a comparable cohort of offenders who were in need of program services but for one reason or another did not receive such services. However, operationalizing an experimental design and withholding program treatment from offenders creates ethical concerns in the field of corrections.

Potential Program Selection Bias

Finally, there exists a potential selection bias regarding offenders who are admitted to certain programs. Examples of such programs include CDRP Substance Abuse Treatment Program and the Work Release program. Participants in each of these programs must attain minimum custody status prior to program entry. Although Work Release participants vary widely with regard the severity of their offenses, they must achieve minimum custody and maintain appropriate behavior prior to admission to this program. At this point, selection bias is raised only as a precaution; no measures have been taken to ascertain whether or not a bias is, in fact, present.

SECTION V: FUTURE PROGRAM EVALUATION ISSUES

As noted in the introductory section of this report, the descriptive and statistical information presented herein suggests several issues for continuing inquiry and analysis. Some of the suggestions discussed below relate to ensuring data reliability, some to program improvement issues that are suggested by the program activity or process data, and some refer to program outcome measures. Additional notes reflect changes in operational processes and measurements that will dictate changes in research design. The purpose of this section is to indicate some more general goals that the Department may pursue and some of the evaluation questions that may be investigated as part of the continuous program evaluation process.

Process Improvements and Data Validity

Process issues suggest ways to improve efficiencies in program delivery. Using the automated reports now available, facility staff, contractor staff, audit teams, and Programs Division staff can continue to monitor process data more closely, identify errors or concerns more quickly, and investigate and remedy these more efficiently. Much of the emphasis in the immediate future will be to identify operational decisions and processes that improve data validity.

Primarily, data validity refers to determining whether the data is a true measure of what is claimed to be measured. Often, data discrepancies may result from operational decisions occurring before or outside of the data collection process and are, thus, not reflected in the data. An example of this is with the inmate program plan (IPP) process. The results of comparing the number of inmates with IPP recommendations for a particular program who actually enter and/or complete that program will be significantly affected by whether the measurement is of the initial or subsequently amended IPP.

Expansion of Outcome Measures and Community Data

The Department will continue to pursue outcome variables in addition to recidivism. For example, increasing attention will be placed on interventions and related risk-need factors for both the community corrections and the post-incarceration populations. It is the intent of the Department to continue and expand the reporting efforts on the community side and to provide more information regarding offender performance while under community supervision.

Reports similar to those currently available in OMIS will continue to be designed in the TOADS application. Once completed, this will allow for additional review of outcomes regarding community-based programs and interventions. Additional post-incarceration outcome measures such as employment and supervision compliance also will be emphasized.

Level of Service Inventory: Revised (LSI-R)

During FY 2003, the KDOC began the implementation of the Level of Service Inventory – Revised (LSI-R) risk and needs assessment instrument. Implementation in Community and Field Services began April 1, 2003. Implementation at the El Dorado Correctional Facility and Topeka Correctional Facility reception and diagnostic units began May 1, 2003. Currently, implementation also includes use of the LSI-R assessment during the facility release planning process.

The implementation of the LSI-R within the KDOC demonstrates a shift in how the Department will begin to use the LSI-R domains and total risk scores to identify criminogenic needs (crime producing risk factors) of offenders, which in turn will determine future program placements and influence program design.

In the future, the KDOC will be assessing programs, at least in part, by how much pro-social change on the part of the offender is evident as a result of program participation. This dynamic change will be reflected in LSI-R reassessments, which will continue to be conducted periodically throughout the offender's incarceration and community supervision.

Additional Questions

As we proceed with both process analysis and improvements in the information management process, future evaluation projects will seek to expand the Department's capability to answer these general questions:

- *Does the Department direct the program intervention toward the high-risk offender? For example, what are the risk factors identified for the program intervention; what percent of the offender population exhibit the risk factors; what percent of these are recommended for the program intervention; what percent are referred to and accepted into the program; of these, what percent complete; and what is the post-release outcome of these completers related to employment, compliance with supervision conditions, and recidivism.*
- *Does the program intervention identify criminogenic needs for program goals and assess program effect on those needs? Does the program utilize assessment instruments to determine treatment impact? Does outcome data support the validity of the program goals?*

- *What criteria does the program utilize to match offender responsivity factors with program modes, styles, or schedules? Does outcome data support the identified criteria?*
- *What are the operational processes affecting program placement and completion?*